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PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE Cosmos Club of Washington, under the presidency of Colonel Garrick Mallory, U. S. A., is achieving a high reputation.

PROF. LARNED, U. S. A., of West Point, has rejoined there from a holiday visit to Washington, where he was the guest of Colonel Lieber.

MR. JAMES A. SEMPLÉ, formerly pursor of the U. S. Navy, but who was dismissed in 1861, died, Dec. 25, 1882, at his home, in New Kent County, Virginia. Referring to the death, the Norfolk *Landmark* says: "The lamented dead was a charming man in his personal qualities. He was a native of the Upper Peninsula; was educated in Williamsburg; possessed a handsome private fortune; married a daughter of President Tyler, and was, in every particular, a gentleman of the good old Virginia school."

LIEUT. GEORGE H. SAUDS, 6th Cavalry, was to leave Washington the latter part of this week to rejoin his troop at Fort Huachuca, A. T.

THE next retirement in the Pay Department of the Navy will be that of Pay Director John S. Cunningham, to take place Dec. 23, 1883.

PAYMASTER J. W. WHAM, U. S. A., is expected to rejoin from leave at Cheyenne, W. T., early next week.

LIEUT. JAMES S. MARSTELLER, 24th Infantry, leaves the last of this week for Fort Elliot, Texas, where he is due Jan. 13. Mrs. Marsteller, with her daughter, will remain at Washington, the guests of her mother, Mrs. Placidus Ord, until April.

CAPT. DANIEL W. BURKE, 14th Infantry, is visiting in Washington with Mrs. Burke from the camp on White River, Col. They are accompanied by Miss Murphy, daughter of Lieut. John Murphy, 14th Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO papers state that the late Rear Admiral Schenck, U. S. N., was the first to bring gold east from California. He was then a lieutenant, and was despatched with the news of the discovery by Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, and took with him three claret cases of gold chunks.

GEN. E. O. C. ORD, U. S. A., now in Texas, is expected in Washington very soon to pass the balance of the winter.

GEN. F. T. DENT, U. S. A., is, as usual, spending the winter at his home at St. Augustine, Fla. His regiment, the 3d Art., also has its headquarters there, at present commanded by Lieut.-Col. Piper, Gen. Dent being on sick leave.

MAJ. J. J. UPHAM, 5th Cav., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from his holiday visit to Milwaukee.

THE resignation of Capt. H. H. CREWS, 4th U. S. Cav., now an accomplished fact, promotes 1st Lieut. Otho W. Budd, of that regiment, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. James B. Richards to a 1st lieutenantcy. Capt. Budd's promotion will take him from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Stanton. Lieut. Richards, now at Fort Stanton, will not change stations.

LIEUT. W. A. SIMPSON, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monmouth, N. J., early this week from a brief holiday leave.

PAYMASTER HENRY CLAYTON, U. S. A., after a brief stay at Whipple Barracks, A. T., has permanently established his office at Tucson.

LIEUT. J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Inf., of Fort Mojave, A. T., is coming East to remain until early in the summer.

ASST. SURGEON L. Y. LORING, U. S. A., joined for duty at Fort Adams, R. I., Wednesday of this week to replace Asst. Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, who left Jan. 1, to be absent for some months.

LIEUT. A. R. EGBERT, 2d U. S. Inf., has relinquished Signal duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and joined his company at Fort Cour D'Alene.

PAYMASTER JAS. P. CANBY, U. S. A., who was to locate at Vancouver Barracks, has been ordered to keep his office at Portland, Oregon, until further orders.

ASST. SURGEON R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. A., of New Orleans, visited Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week on Court-martial service and received a hospitable welcome.

LIEUT. E. P. PENDLETON, 23d Inf., has rejoined at Fort Reno, I. T., from leave.

LIEUT. S. O'CONNOR, 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Bayard, N. M., is seeking restoration to health in the East.

PAYMASTER W. M. MAYNADIER, U. S. A., rejoined at St. Louis a few days ago from a short leave of absence.

ASST. SURGEON J. M. BANISTER, U. S. A., has got comfortably settled at Camp on White River, Colorado.

COL. LUTHER P. BRADLEY, 13th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Wingate, N. M., is expected to rejoin towards the end of January.

CAPT. LESTER A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Beardslee arrived in New York from Liverpool January 1 on the *Arizona* and took quarters temporarily at the Gilsey House.

WE regret to learn that Col. W. E. MERRILL, U. S. A., of Cincinnati, while endeavoring to extinguish a fire in a Christmas tree in his residence December 25, had his hands severely burned.

COL. H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., is residing for the winter at 33 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

PORT KEOGH, M. T., is somewhat exceptional in having the

three field officers of the 5th U. S. Infantry present for duty at regimental headquarters, viz., Col. J. D. Wilkins, Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, and Maj. C. R. Layton.

WE are indebted this week for new Rosters of Troops in the Departments of Dakota and Columbia, which come to hand most conveniently, the last issue having been made some months ago.

LIEUT. ALFRED REYNOLDS, 20th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from leave and resumed his duties as post commissary of subsistence.

DOCTOR J. T. B. STAPP, a veteran of the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, died at Decatur, Ill., December 31, 1882, in his 79th year.

LIEUT. LOUIS JACKSON, Royal Engineers, British army, arrived in New York January 1 on the *Arizona* and registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

COL. T. T. S. LAIDLEY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Laidley are for the present making their home at the Glenham Hotel, New York.

LIEUT. WILLIAM PAULDING, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., took charge of the guard over President Garfield's tomb at Cleveland, Ohio, in the early part of the week in succession to Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., who has rejoined at Fort Wayne.

THE case of Ordnance Sergeant Dennis Kelly, U. S. A., for the alleged shooting of Mr. Francis A. Smith, at Fort Popple, Me., on July 29 last, came on for hearing in the Supreme Court of Maine, at Oyer and Terminer, at Bath, Dec. 28. Judge-Advocate A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., and Mr. W. F. Lunt, U. S. Attorney for the District of Maine, appeared for the U. S. Government, and claimed that the State Court had no jurisdiction, and that the exclusive cognizance of the case rested in the United States, under whose laws all proceedings must be taken. On this plea the case was waived, reported to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, Mr. Justice Danforth deeming the jurisdictional question involved too important to be decided by himself. Should the jurisdiction of the State Court be sustained, Sergeant Kelly will be tried in Sagadahoc county, Me., probably in August next. It may be that the claim of the United States to have sole jurisdiction in the case may be sustained, but of that there is, of course, no certainty at present.

ASST. SURG. J. Y. PORTER, U. S. A., has been ordered to Key West, Fla., on temporary duty.

LIEUT. C. B. THOMPSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, M. T., is expected on a visit to his home at Warren, Md.

GEN. GEORGE W. GETTY, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a short leave. Major L. L. Livingston, 4th U. S. Artillery, is commanding the post and school in his absence.

CAPT. R. F. CORDUS, of the Rio Grande and Pecos R. R. Co., residing at Laredo, Texas, informs us that he has been made the happy father of a son, and has called him Harney May. His letter says: "By noticing this many an old friend will know that your servant is still among the living, and that, old and nearly ready to be condemned as unfit for service, the memory of our young days still lives among the few of the old 2d Dragoons. Gen. Wm. T. Harney was the colonel of the 2d Dragoons when I joined it in 1852, and Chas. A. May the captain of my company (A), and both having been good friends of mine, I named my boy Harney May in honor of those gallant officers."

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Dec. 21 says: "Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Judge-Advocate, left yesterday for Walla Walla on official business. Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 21st Infantry, returned from San Francisco on Saturday, whence he had been summoned as a witness. Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis, U. S. N., has just finished a tour of inspection of the light houses and services on Puget Sound. Dr. Benjamin Munday, U. S. A., was to leave Willet's Point, Va., early in this month to report at Vancouver Barracks for assignment. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Infantry, arrived down from Fort Spokane Tuesday, in charge of prisoners, leaving same day on return. He reports the roads between Spokane Falls and the fort as being in a frightful condition. Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry, has received the recruiting detail of his regiment, and is stationed at Chicago. As the detail is for two years his familiar face will be seen no more at Vancouver Barracks, unless the changes of service may again send him this way. Capt. John C. White, of Fort Stevens, has been granted leave of absence. It is not likely that he will return to his station during the rainy season as he is in delicate health, suffering much since his arrival at that post. The family of Prof. Ochsle, leader of the 21st Infantry band, arrived last week from the East."

THE officers of the garrison of Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., gave a "Good-bye" to their friends there on the evening of Dec. 20, prior to departure for other post of duty. It was a pleasant, social occasion, tempered with regret at the severance of many ties. Dancing was maintained until the "wee sma' hours," and amid many God-speeds the party separated—some, perchance, never to meet again.

LIEUT. W. S. SCOTT, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Meade, D. T., on leave, is at Melissa, Texas.

LIEUT. G. F. E. HARRISON, 2d U. S. Artillery, spent the holidays with friends in Washington, rejoining at Fort McHenry this week.

LIEUT. J. O. GREEN, 25th Infantry, of Fort Hale, D. T., is expected to rejoin next week from leave.

LIEUT. W. T. MAY, 15th Infantry, of Fort Stevenson, D. T., is East on a short leave.

MAJOR JAMES BELGER, U. S. Army, retired, is passing the winter at Winchester, Va.

COL. ROBERT ALLEN, U. S. Army, retired, still remains in Europe, his address being care of J. S. Morgan and Co., 22 Old Broad street, London.

CAPT. W. L. KELLOGG, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Michigan, has been spending a holiday leave at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

LIEUT. B. W. LEAVELL, 24th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Supply, I. T., for duty.

LIEUT. J. W. DANENHOWER, U. S. N., we are sorry to learn, has been suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

LIEUT.-COMDR. SCHMITZ, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California.

PAYMASTER W. H. JOHNSTON, U. S. A., has taken the office at the Army Building, New York, lately vacated by Paymaster Sprague, and finds the change from far off Arizona a most agreeable one.

ASST. SURG. L. Y. LORING, U. S. A., reported at Fort Adams Jan. 3, and entered upon duty at the post hospital.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The Allen Circuit Court at Fort Wayne, Mo., was Dec. 26 the scene of a divorce suit brought by Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmitz, U. S. N., against his wife, a charming brunette of Richmond, Va., a daughter of the proprietor of the principal hotel there. Before her marriage she was Miss Flora Ford. In September last Miss Ford was the welcome guest of fashionable society people in Brooklyn, N. Y. Here her lover sought her out, and the two, repairing to the 'Little Church Around the Corner,' in New York City, were wedded, the date of the nuptials being Sept. 17. The marriage seems to have been straightway repented, from a serious incompatibility of temperament, and the wife soon took the train for Richmond. Soon after Lieut. Schmitz fell from a yard-arm to the deck of his vessel, broke both ankles, and was carried to his bed a helpless cripple. In this condition he was totally without the tender ministrations he had expected from his wife. The young officer came to the home of his father, a prominent and wealthy physician of Fort Wayne, and was nursed into comparative health, though he is yet unable to walk without assistance. Yesterday he was carried to the court room to ask that the legal bonds which bound him to the Southern beauty be forever severed. A divorce was granted."

THE San Francisco *Report*, of Dec. 23, says: Dr. J. C. McKee, of the Army, has returned to San Francisco, on duty. Major Wither, of the Pay Department, arrived from Tucson, on Thursday, to take station in San Francisco. Quartermaster Weeks, Capt. Randol, and Capt. Harris, will pass Christmas in the country, on a horse-purchasing expedition. Col. Febiger, chief paymaster, Division Pacific, who has been seriously ill, and at one time threatened with pneumonia, is convalescing. Mr. Guy Shirley, of Stockton, is in the city for the holidays, the guest of Gen. Schofield and family, at Black Point.

MAJOR D. P. HEAP, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Heap returned to Grand Rapids, Mich., this week from a Christmas visit to Washington.

IN the Delaware county court, at Media, Dec. 24, Judge Clayton granted a writ of habeas corpus compelling Mrs. Henrietta Melville, wife of Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., to produce her children—Elsie, Mand, and Meta Melville—in court on Jan. 8.

CAPT. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, 5th U. S. Artillery, was to join at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week to take over the command of Light Battery F from Capt. Brewerton.

CAPT. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 3d U. S. Artillery, bids farewell this week to Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, at Little Rock Barracks, and doubtless with regret, as he has commanded it for several years to our knowledge, and has been closely identified with its progress and efficiency since the war.

GEN. J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., has returned to New York from a short holiday leave.

LIEUTS. H. A. SCHROEDER, 4th U. S. Artillery, and M. O. Richards, 2d U. S. Artillery, reported early this week to Gen. Abbot, at Willet's Point, for a tour of torpedo instruction.

GEN. C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., was to leave Chicago the latter part of this week for Indianapolis, to sit as member of a board to meet at the Arsenal there Jan. 10.

CAPT. ANDREW S. BURT, 9th U. S. Infantry, now the senior captain of infantry, has held that rank since May 30, 1863, nearly twenty years!

OUR Fort Monroe correspondent writes: "We have been somewhat decimated during the holidays, but our absent birds have returned to their nests and the school has commenced work again with renewed zest, thanks to the temporary relaxation."

MISS JOSEPHINE C. MEEKER, well remembered from her connection with the dreadful scenes attending the murder of her father, N. C. Meeker, by Ute Indians in 1879, died last week at Washington of pneumonia.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the marriage at Fort Leavenworth on Shrove Tuesday of Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th U.

S. Cavalry, to Miss Fenion, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Leavenworth.

LIEUT. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Mosher have arrived at Fort Lyon, Col.

MASTER F. J. Milligan, U. S. N., is visiting friends at Knoxville, Tenn.

MAJOR Nicholas Nolan, 3d Cavalry, recently promoted, will shortly report to Gen. Crook for duty in Arizona.

JUDGE ADVOCATE Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., returned to New York, December 30th from his trip to Bath, Me., in re Sergeant Kelly.

GEN. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is expected back at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., at an early date.

We are glad to hear that Gen. George D. Ruggles, U. S. A., who was quite ill last week, is somewhat better.

SUBJ. Alfred Owen, U. S. N., has rejoined at Pensacola, Fla.

THE San Francisco Report, of December 23, says: "Lieut. Com. Marcus B. Buford and Lieut. John S. Abbott, have been detached from the *Pensacola*, when Rear Admiral Balch is relieved, and ordered to return home and wait orders. Rear Admiral Hughes, who succeeds Admiral Balch in command of the Pacific Squadron, left Aspinwall on the steamer of the 20th."

COMMO. J. Young, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, in the early part of the week.

LIEUT. W. F. Blauvelt, 15th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Dakota, will remain East until April next.

THE District of Columbia Commandery, Loyal Legion, held a stated meeting at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday evening, January 3, which was well attended. The following applicants for membership were duly elected: Surg. Basil Norris, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. B. C. Schenck, U. S. V.; Brevet Lieut. Col. A. B. Carey, U. S. A.; Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N.; Colonel S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A.; Medical Director H. C. Nelson, U. S. N.; Capt. F. E. Marble, U. S. V.; Colonel J. G. Payne, U. S. V.; Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.; Capt. C. P. Lincoln, U. S. V.; Capt. Calvin De Witt, U. S. A.; Major George B. Graham, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. Colonel G. C. Kniffen, U. S. V., and Mr. W. H. Black. This Commandery still continues its successful career, having, by last report, a total membership of 138. After the business meeting followed the customary social gathering of friendship.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Commandery, Loyal Legion, held in Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, January 3, the following gentlemen were elected members of the order: Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., presiding; Capt. R. L. Ashurst, U. S. V.; Capt. J. M. Blair, U. S. V.; Lieut. Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 13th U. S. Inf.; Capt. W. E. Crane, U. S. V.; General H. M. Cist, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. W. Kaye, U. S. V.; Lieut. E. J. Lukens, U. S. V.; Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th U. S. Cav.; Major Daingerfield Parker, 3d U. S. Inf.; Major J. F. Slagle, U. S. V.; Major F. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Cav.; Major John Patten Wales, formerly captain 17th U. S. Inf.; Capt. H. C. Wagner, U. S. V.; Mr. J. P. Gillis, son of the late Commodore Gillis, U. S. N., and Mr. C. M. Hough, eldest son of Colonel A. L. Hough, U. S. A. After the business meeting a collation was served. This Commandery is in a flourishing condition. Among recent contributors to its library are Secretary Lincoln, Colonel R. N. Scott, General W. T. Sherman, General H. T. Wright, General R. C. Drum, Colonel Wm. Brooke-Rawley, Gen. H. H. Bingham, etc.

THE Maine Commandery Loyal Legion, in its obituary tribute to the memory of the late Gen. James D. Fessenden, U. S. V., after recounting his distinguished services during the war, say: "Singularly modest and reticent with regard to his military record, few except his most intimate friends knew how brilliant the record was. By his death we have lost one who was a loyal and brave officer, a genial companion, an accomplished gentleman and a true friend. Resolved, that we, the Companions of the Order of the Loyal Legion, do hereby extend our sympathy to the family of our companion in their bereavement; always cherishing his memory and sharing with them their appreciation and admiration of his many virtues."

ASST. Surgeon Richards Barnett, U. S. A., lately spending a portion of his leave in the South, has returned to New York, and is residing at 127 East 24th street.

CAPT. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Infantry, left Fort McHenry, Md., early this week on a short leave, to return on Monday next or thereabouts.

ASST. Surgeon W. R. Hall, U. S. A., East on leave, is expected to rejoin at Fort Bliss, Tex., about the end of this month.

THE New York World enigmatically says: "Gen. Sherman's desk in the War Department is immediately before a window which looks straight, full and direct into the White House. Every time he looks up from his writing, his reading or his talking, the venerable rookery stares him in the face. What would you? Can he prevent his thoughts? Can he bring his whole mental machinery to a standstill?"

CAPT. Warren C. Black, U. S. A., attended the second and last ball of the Family Circle Dancing Class at Delmonico's New York, Tuesday evening, January 2.

COL. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., East on leave from Wyoming, visited New York this week, registering at the Gilsey House.

MR. Thomas E. Sherman, a son of Gen. Sherman, who is studying at Baltimore for the Roman Catholic priesthood, delivered an interesting lecture last week at the Loyola College in that city on the Spanish Inquisition. There was a large and attentive audience, and the young gentleman treated his subject in an eloquent manner.

BAD Cloud had a short interview January 2 with Secretary of the Interior Teller. Contrary to expectation, he did not say a word about affairs at Pine Ridge Agency, but confined himself to complaining that about six years ago Gen. Crook had taken more than 100 horses from him, and he now asked that he be paid \$10,000 damages.

CAPT. F. A. Mears, 9th U. S. Infantry, rejoined this week at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from a holiday leave.

LIEUT. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Infantry, has joined at Fort Cameron Utah, and performed the (to him) familiar duty of Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial sitting this week at the post in question.

LIEUT.-COL. Chas. E. Compton, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was engaged this week as President of a General Court-martial sitting at Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

DOCTOR John E. Summers, Jr., U. S. A., is expected to join at Fort McKinney, Wyo., from leave about the middle of January. Adverting to his visit to his parents at Omaha, the *Omaha Herald* says: Dr. Summers is following in the professional footsteps of Surgeon Summers, U. S. A., his father, and is a young medical man whose training under the direction of the veteran of the Army in the best schools in the country has already made him an accomplished medical scholar. To these advantages he adds ambition and untiring energy which count much for his future success. The doctor sees a good deal of surgical practice at McKinney and in its vicinity. In giving him holiday welcome to Omaha, we may be, and we hope we are, giving him welcome to his future home.

INDISPOSITION has compelled Lieut. John Scott, quartermaster of the 4th U. S. Infantry, to leave Fort Omaha, on leave to seek restoration to health.

A QUIET but distinguished wedding, that of Mr. Charles W. Deering, of Chicago, to Miss Marion D., daughter of Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., took place at Trinity Church, New York, Tuesday, January 2, the Rev. Morgan Dix officiating. A large circle of relatives and friends attended the ceremony, among them Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and several members of his staff from Governor's Island. A wedding breakfast at Delmonico's followed.

COL. G. O. Haller, U. S. A., retired, who entered the Army in 1839, is now living in Seattle, Washington Ter. Though over 64 years of age, he is as strong and active as a boy, and still takes a great interest in Army matters.

THE will of the late Gen. Daniel Tyler, dated Sept. 30, 1880, has been admitted to probate. His sons Alfred L. Tyler, Edmund S. Tyler and Augustus C. Tyler are appointed executors, and all the estate, real and personal, is left to them, his two daughters Mary L. Tyler and Gertrude E. Carew, and his grandson Samuel Tyler Moore.

ON the 8th of December Lieut. Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, who has charge of the Government work at the Cascades, Oregon, met with a severe accident. His men were engaged in blasting a large rock at the edge of the water, and Lieut. Price stationed himself behind a large tree, about 800 feet away, when the fuse was lighted. The blast threw a large rock into the tree, and it fell crashing through the branches upon his ankle. Several bones were crushed, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary. A messenger was despatched to Portland for Dr. Ghiselin, who went at once to the Cascades. On his return he stated the injuries were not so serious as first reported; that the bones above the ankle were badly fractured, but that unless unlooked-for complications should arise, amputation would not be necessary.

JUDGE ADVOCATE General D. G. Swaim, U. S. A., and Miss Manie Swaim have been visiting old friends at Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, and Lawrence, Kansas.

THE *Albuquerque Review*, of Dec. 27, says: "Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., passed through the city to-day in going to Fort Wingate. Col. Stanley, the district commander; Lieut. Smith, Lieut. J. G. Ballance, and Mr. W. S. Fletcher are going down to Chihuahua this week."

CAPT. Frank T. Bennett, 9th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Reno, visited Fort Leavenworth Dec. 29 on his way East.

JUDGE CHARLES A. Hamilton, of Milwaukee, has been on a visit to Major-Gen. Pope at Fort Leavenworth.

COL. G. L. Gillespie and Gen. J. A. Potter, U. S. A., registered at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on New Year's Day.

COL. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from leave and resumed his duties as inspector general.

LIEUT. C. C. Miner, 9th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Fred Steele, W. T., is visiting at Omaha, Neb., the guest of Mr. C. H. Hendricks.

WITH reference to the engagement of Colonel J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., to Miss Alice Blaine, alluded to last week, the "Society" Correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Colonel Coppinger was at one time an officer in Pope's army. He is an Irishman by birth, but came to this country from Italy on recommendation of Archbishop Hughes, of New York, to enter the United States service during the war, and is now a colonel on Gen. Pope's staff, at Fort Leavenworth. The engagement is the result of a meeting last summer, and the marriage will take place in February.

GEN. Wm. F. Reynolds, Major Walter McFarland, and Major George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., have been sitting in Baltimore this week to consider the claims of contractors for Government work on the Kanawha river, West Virginia.

A DESPATCH, of Dec. 31, from Columbus, O., says: The civil and military authorities are in conflict here over the case of John A. Barr, an enlisted man, who deserted some time since. Barr was sent west to Co. B, 7th Infantry, but had been with the company but a short time when he left

and came back to Franklin county. He was arrested last Tuesday and lodged in the barracks prison. The father of the young man, through his attorneys, went before the Probate Judge and secured a writ of habeas corpus directing Colonel Mason, commandant at the barracks, to produce young Barr in court. The writ was returned yesterday with the following indorsement: "I have the honor to state to the Hon. J. T. Gale, Probate Judge of Franklin County, State of Ohio, that John A. Barr, for whom a writ of habeas corpus has this day been served upon me as a commanding officer of Columbus Barracks, is held by me by authority of the United States as a deserter from Company B, 7th United States Infantry. I therefore respectfully decline to produce the said John A. Barr before your honorable court. J. W. Mason, Col. 20th Infantry, commanding." The Probate Judge is of the opinion that the matter is not within his jurisdiction, and that if there is any further action it will have to be in the U. S. courts.

THE San Francisco Report says: "If the Presidential candidate makers really desire a military man, who not only did good service before the rebellion, during that period and at all times since, let them consider the case of Gen. Geo. Crook, U. S. Army, who has done more than all other leading officers together to render territory inhabitable to white men equal in extent and importance, perhaps to all the ex-slave States."

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending January 4, 1883: Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., 1320 G street N. W., on leave; Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. George Andrews, 25th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. O. B. Warwick, 18th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. John McClellan, 1108 F street N. W., on leave; Lieut. Charles G. Penner, 8th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, 1320 G street, on leave.

THE following are the Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending Jan. 4, 1883:—Army—Col. Geo. L. Andrews and wife, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Geo. Andrews and wife, 25th Inf.; Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Inf.; Lieut. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art.; Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art.; Lieut. H. T. Reed and wife, 1st Inf. Navy—Comdr. T. G. Higginson; Lieut. W. H. Jacques; Lieut. W. Little; Lieut. J. M. Hawley; Passed Asst. Engineer Stacy Polk; Cadet Engineer Chas. A. King; Midshipman J. A. Dougherty; Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson; Master W. E. Whitfield; Comdr. C. E. Clark; Chief Engineer C. H. Barker; Capt. R. L. Phytian; Lieut. A. C. Dillingham.

LIEUT. H. C. Hodges, 23d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Lewis, Col.

GEN. S. K. Dawson, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, Jan. 4.

CAPT. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will shortly leave Willet's Point and locate in Boston, in charge of river and harbor works.

LITTLE Thunder and Leading Feather, Chippewa chiefs, are en route to Washington for the purpose of trading with the government a portion of their reservation at Red Lake for certain agricultural implements, said utensils being necessary for civilized Christian life.

COL. W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in New York this week and present at the opening of bids for the building of a monument at Yorktown. The monument is to be ornamented with bands and stars, thirteen alto-relievo figures representing the original States, and four bas-reliefs, one on each tympanum of the die. It is required that the figures shall be cut by skilled men, after models approved by the commission. On the drum will be the inscriptions, "One Country," "One Constitution," "One Destiny." There will be inscriptions on each of the four sides of the die, the one on the rear reading: "Erected in pursuance of a resolution of Congress adopted October 29, 1781, and an act of Congress approved June 7, 1880, to commemorate the victory by which the independence of the United States of America was achieved."

MR. P. J. Quttlebaum, engineer in charge of the United States Government works of the Chattahoochee River, Ga., died at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 4.

LIEUT. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Infantry, is temporarily stopping at Fort Marcy, N. M.

COL. George Thom, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., projects a trip to Europe.

GEN. John Palford, U. S. A., and Mrs. Palford sailed from New York for Europe on the *Italy* early this week.

VICE-ADMIRAL S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., has been appointed to the vacancy on the Lighthouse Board caused by the death of Rear-Admiral Wyman.

MAJ.-GEN. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island January 4 from a trip to Philadelphia to attend the meeting of the Loyal Legion on the evening of Jan. 3.

LIEUT. H. L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Infantry, now at San Francisco, is expected back at Plattsburg Barracks in February next.

CHAPELAIN J. D. Beugless, U. S. N., presided at a meeting of the New York Oration Society held Wednesday evening. Addresses were made, reports read, and several new members elected.

GEN. Sir John M. Adye, British army, has assumed command of the forces at Gibraltar.

LIEUTS. D. F. Stiles and Henry Kirby, 10th U. S. Infantry of Fort Porter, will visit Fort Niagara on court-martial service early next week.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler has been elected a Director of the Washington (D. C.) Market Company.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 1, H. Q. A., Jan. 2, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 819 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

819. As soon as a recruit joins any recruiting depot, regiment, or station, he shall be examined by the medical officer, and vaccinated when it is required. In all cases where there is not unmistakable evidence of successful vaccination within a reasonable period, the operation will be immediately performed.

Before recruits are forwarded from recruiting depots to their respective regiments depot commanders will require to be entered upon the descriptive and assignment rolls (Forms Nos. 15 and 16, Adjutant General's Office) which are to accompany them the date and result of the last vaccination that may have been performed upon each soldier, or, in case no vaccination has been made, a statement as to whether he is protected against small-pox by a previous attack; and officers in charge of detachments en route over suspected lines of travel, if called upon to do so, will exhibit these entries to authorized inspectors of State boards of health, for the purpose of avoiding any possible detention at their hands. In transferring soldiers from one command to another, or to a general or post hospital, company commanders and medical officers will cause to be entered similar information upon the descriptive list accompanying. In both instances the foregoing entries will be copied and preserved on the vaccination record of the company or hospital to which the soldier is finally sent, for the information of his immediate commander and the medical officer under whose care he may be.

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DAUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 3, 1883.

The following manual (prepared by Lieutenant W. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry, and recommended by a board of officers at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth) is approved, and will be used for all arms provided with the stacking swivel:

The men being at order arms, bayonets unfixed, the instructor commands:

1. STACK, 2. ARMS.

At the command *stack*, each even number of the front rank turns his piece, barrel to the front (the barrel turning to the left), and inclines it slightly forward, grasping it with the left hand at the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the hook swivel; each even number of the rear rank then passes his piece to his file-leader, who grasps it between the bands with his right hand and throws it, barrel to the rear, two feet in front of his own piece, the right hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the hook swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece, and inclines both to the right. Each odd number of the front rank grasps his piece with the right hand between the bands, the left hand guiding the hook swivel, which he holds near the hook swivel of the other piece.

At the command *arms*, each odd number of the front rank engages the hook of his piece with the free hook of the piece of the even number of the rear rank. He then turns the barrel downward and to the right between the other two—so that it shall rest upon their intersection—and rests the butt about fifteen inches in front of his right foot.

The stack being formed and aligned, the command *lay on loose pieces* is given, at which the remaining pieces in the rear rank are passed to the even numbers in the front rank, who lay them on the stacks. The pieces of the file closers are laid on the stack at the same time.

To resume arms.

The instructor commands:

1. Squad, 2. ATTENTION, 3. TAKE, 4. ARMS.

At the second command the men resume their places in the rear of the stacks and come to attention. At the command *take*, the pieces of the odd numbered men of the rear rank and of the file-closers are passed to them; each even number of the front rank then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear rank man with the right hand, grasping both between the bands; each odd number of the front rank grasps his own piece in the same way with the right hand. At the command *arms*, each even number of the front rank turns his piece to the left, disengaging it from the piece of his rear rank man, which he returns to him; each odd number of the front rank at the same time disengages his own piece by turning it to the right; all resuming the order arms.

If in single rank, number two of each four makes the stack, using the piece of number three as explained for the even numbered rear rank man; number one using his own piece as explained for the odd numbered front rank man, and the loose pieces are passed and laid on as before. In breaking the stack the loose pieces are passed as before, and the stack is broken as when in two ranks, number two taking his own piece in his right hand and that of number three in his left, which he passes to him on breaking the stack. Number one grasps his own piece with his right hand.

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DAUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Jan. 4, 1882.

Republishes an endorsement dated Oct. 9, 1882, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, which states that "it is not intended by G. O. 112, Sept. 18, 1882, from this office, to prohibit officers from giving information from personal recollection (without having recourse to official records) to men who have been in the military service, their heirs, or attorneys, to assist them in obtaining their just dues. It is not only the privilege but the duty of officers to give such information to assist men who have served honorably and faithfully in the U. S. Army."

G. O. 29, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 7, 1882.

Par. 2, Dept. G. O. 27, c. s., which authorizes the payment of from 20 to 30 cents per day to enlisted men employed in cultivating their company gardens, is hereby rescinded.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Miles: O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 29, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 28, 1882.

Directs commanders of each post in the Department to commence a careful and thorough inspection of the official books and papers of his post, and of the official books and papers of every company at the post, and regimental commanders likewise, to see if they are properly kept, proper entries made, signed, etc., as per form annexed.

G. O. 53, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 23, 1882.

Post commanders will send two men of each troop and company of their commands to Dept. Hdqrs. for instruction in rifle firing. These men will be selected by the troop and company commanders respectively. Gives detailed instructions so as to secure greater uniformity and exactness in papers relating to target practice.

G. O. 86, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, W. D., Dec. 20, 1882.

The following extract from official correspondence is published for general information:

WAR DEPT., ADJT.-GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1882.

The Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a Medal of Honor, awarded by the President of the United States to 1st Class Private Will C. Barnes, U. S. Signal Corps, for bravery in action Sept. 1, 1882, at Fort Apache, A. T., and to request that the same be transmitted to Will C. Barnes, now Sergeant, Signal Corps, at Apache pass, A. T.

This medal was awarded upon the recommendation of Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. C. DAUM, Adjutant-General.

By order of Brig. and Bvt. Major-Gen. Hazen: LOUIS V. CAZIANO, 1st Lieut. 2d Art., Act. Signal Officer.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for twenty-five days, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1883, is granted Supt. Wm. Dillon, in charge of the National Cemetery, Fort Smith, Ark. (S. O. 127, Dec. 29, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., member G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 4, 1883 (S. O. 264, Dec. 29, D. M.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., on business connected with his department, returning to Santa Fe after this duty (S. O. 164, Dec. 26, D. N. M.).

Com'y Sergt. Andrew J. Claffey was arraigned and tried before a G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., convened by S. O. 214 and 220, series of 1882, charged with violating the 60th Article of War, and he was found guilty and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances now due or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of one year." In the foregoing case of Com'y Sergt. Andrew J. Claffey it is observed that some questions were asked by the prosecution to which objections were properly taken. The substance of the issue appears, however, to have been legitimately proven, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence are accordingly approved. In view, however, of the heretofore excellent character of the accused during an Army service of eighteen years—including the late war—as appears in evidence, the sentence to confinement at hard labor is remitted. The remainder of the sentence will be duly executed (G. C.-M. O. 132, Dec. 26, D. E.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri will grant a furlough for six months, after his re-enlistment, with permission to go beyond sea, to Com'y Sergt. Herman Mendel, now serving in that department (S. O., Jan. 2, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. W. O. Gorgas is relieved from the temporary duty to which assigned under par. 4, S. O. 137, c. s., Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty (S. O. 144, Dec. 26, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley, member G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 2, 1883 (S. O. 140, Dec. 26, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson is relieved from duty at Camp on White River, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for annulment of contract (S. O. 262, Dec. 27, D. M.).

1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Dec. 28 (S. O. 259, Dec. 21, D. M.).

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. John E. Summers, Jr., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 136, Dec. 26, D. P.).

Capt. R. W. Shufeldt and Capt. T. A. Cunningham, Asst. Surgs., members G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Jan. 4, 1883 (S. O. 127, Dec. 29, D. S.).

The C. O. of Vancouver Barracks will send Pvt. W. H. H. King, Co. C, 21st Inf., to Fort Klamath, Ore., for duty as hospital steward of the 3d class (S. O. 187, Dec. 12, D. Columbia).

The verbal instructions of the Dept. of the Columbia Commander directing Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox to proceed to the Upper Cascades and return to Vancouver, W. T., for the purpose of rendering professional assistance to 1st Lieut. Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, are confirmed (S. O. 187, Dec. 12, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. Leonard Y. Loring, now awaiting orders in New York City, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report for duty to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Cameron, U. T., Jan. 7 (S. O. 138, Dec. 30, D. P.).

Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Price, member G. C.-M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1883 (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward Chas. E. Maass, on furlough, sick, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was discharged the service Dec. 23, 1882, on surgeon's certificate.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major James P. Canby will repair from Portland to Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia on public business (S. O. 187, Dec. 12, D. Columbia).

The operation of par. 2, Dept. S. O. 173, c. s., is suspended. The station of Major James P. Canby will continue at Portland until further orders (S. O. 187, Dec. 12, D. Columbia).

Major Wm. H. Johnston, Paymaster, will take station at New York City, reporting to the chief paymaster, Dept. of the East, for instructions (S. O. 89, Dec. 30, M. D. A.).

The following assignment of officers for payment of troops on the muster rolls of Dec. 31, in the Dept. of the Columbia, is made: 1st Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, at Fort Stevens, Ore., and Canby and Townsend, W. T. Major James P. Canby, at Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, W. T., and Fort Klamath, Ore. Major Daniel R. Larned, at Forts Cour d'Alene, I. T., and Spokane, W. T. Major D. C. Poole, at Boise Barracks and Fort Lapwai, I. T., and Fort Walla Walla, W. T. After making the payment at Forts Canby and Stevens, and prior to making that at Fort Townsend, 1st Lieut.-Col. Smith will return to Portland, for the purpose of attending to such local business connected with his duties as Chief Paymaster as may require his attention, and to procure such additional funds as he may need (S. O. 191, Dec. 20, D. Columbia).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. Charles W. Raymond is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., by S. O. 297, Dec. 22, 1882, War Dept., and 2d Lieut. Lansing H. Beach is detailed as a member thereof (S. O., Jan. 3, W. D.).

1st Lieut. George W. Goethals will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 189, Dec. 15, D. Columbia).

Leave of absence from Jan. 8, 1883, or from such date thereafter as he may be relieved from his present duties, until Feb. 21, 1883, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Col. George Thom (S. O., Jan. 2, W. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Col. Charles E. Blunt will take station at Portland, Me., and relieve Col. George Thom of his duties in connection with the works of river and harbor improvement in the States of Maine and New Hampshire. Capt. Charles W. Raymond will be relieved from duty with the Engineer Battalion, Willet's Point, N. Y., and will take station at Boston, Mass., and relieve Col.

George Thom of the charge of river and harbor works now under his direction in the State of Massachusetts. Capt. Raymond will also relieve Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Blunt of the charge of the works of fortification now under his direction in the State of Massachusetts, and will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the first and second light-house districts, relieving Lieut.-Col. Blunt (S. O., Jan. 2, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. John Broderick, recently appointed from Batt. H, 1st Art., now at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty, to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Murphy, who will proceed without delay to Fort Hays, Kan., for duty (S. O., Dec. 28, W. D.).

The journeys performed by Capt. Cullen Bryant to Portland, Ore., and return, on Nov. 15 and 23, were on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 191, Dec. 20, D. Columbia).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell will, in addition to his present duties, assume charge of the Stations Division during the absence of 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., Act. Sig. Officer and Assistant, relieving 1st Lieut. J. P. Story, 4th Art., Act. Sig. Officer and Assistant (in temporary charge.) 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell will, in addition to his present duties, assume charge of the preparation of data for the Meteorological Record, relieving Capt. Wm. H. Clapp, 16th Inf., Act. Sig. Officer. From Dec. 13, 1882, until further notice, the hours of duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer will be from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Saturdays the office will be closed one hour earlier (Instructions 174, Dec. 18, Signal Office, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Capt. James Jackson was ordered, Dec. 7, to repair to Vancouver Bks. as witness in the case of the U. S. v. Private William Dorrian, Troop B (S. O. 186, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

Major John Green is detailed as member, and 2d Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Boise Bks. I. T., by virtue of par. 3, S. O. 128, D. Columbia, vice 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, relieved as member, and 1st Lieut. R. F. Page Wainwright as Judge-Advocate (S. O. 188, Dec. 14, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. John Pitcher, Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Walla Walla, vice Capt. Frank K. Upham, relieved (S. O. 189, Dec. 15, D. Columbia).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Alonzo L. O'Brien, five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Jan. 2, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. William B. Royall.

Capt. Wirt Davis, president, and 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Dec. 28 (S. O. 259, Dec. 21, D. M.).

Capt. H. W. Lawton, 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst and Alex. Rodgers, members, G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 4 (S. O. 264, Dec. 29, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton, president; Capt. Emil Adam, J. Scott Payne, William C. Forbush, 2d Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rockwell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., Jan. 3 (S. O. 137, Dec. 28, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 259, Dec. 21, D. M.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave Extended.—Capt. S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., twenty days (S. O. 261, Dec. 26, D. M.).

Capt. Edmond G. Fehé, one month (S. O. 133, Dec. 27, M. D. M.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. F. J. T. Bennett, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 261, Dec. 26, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

So much of par. 5, S. O. 301, Dec. 28, 1882, W. D., as directs 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley to proceed to join Troop A, is revoked (S. O., Dec. 30, W. D.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

2d Lieut. S. Rodman, Jr., member, G. C.-M. convened at Vancouver Bks. W. T., by S. O. 140, D. Columbia (S. O. 186, Dec. 11, D. Columbia).

2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. instituted at Vancouver Bks. by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 140, D. Columbia (S. O. 188, Dec. 14, D. Columbia).

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to make the periodical inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Dept. of East stationed in New York City and at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 241, Dec. 30, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. John C. White, Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 189, Dec. 15, D. Columbia).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of South is authorized to hire quarters (two rooms) for 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, on duty at Newport Bks. Ky., to date from Dec. 23, 1882, there being no assignable quarters at the post (S. O. 127, Dec. 29, D. S.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

Capt. F. W. Hess, president; 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, H. C. Dances, members, and 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Kobbe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Bks. Ala., Jan. 4 (S. O. 127, Dec. 29, D. S.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Brevet Major-Gen. G. W. Getty, Col. 4th Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., two months (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Capt. J. R. Brinkley, president; Capt. Wm. E. Van Reed, 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, Paul Roemer, O. E. Wood, 2d Lieut. Grainger Adams, H. C. Carbaugh, members, and 1st Lieut. Benj. K. Roberts, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 3 (S. O. 240, Dec. 29, D. E.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

1st Lieut. A. B. Egbert is relieved from the further operation of par. 3, S. O. 154, D. Columbia, and will proceed to Fort Conr d'Alene for duty with his company (S. O. 187, Dec. 12, D. Columbia.)

During the time that 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering is engaged in execution of the duties devolved upon him by par. 2, S. O. 159, D. Columbia, Port Townsend is designated as his station (S. O. 188, Dec. 14, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Aaron S. Daggett will return to his station without necessary delay (S. O. 190, Dec. 19, D. Columbia.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin will proceed from Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Walla Walla, and return, on public business (S. O. 186, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborn, president; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 2d Lieut. Robert R. Stevens, Zerah W. Torrey, members, and 1st Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cameron, U. T., Jan. 7 (S. O. 188, Dec. 30, D. P.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Lieut. O'Connell.—Before a G. C.-M. which convened at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26, 1881, pursuant to S. O. 221, Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21, 1881, and of which Lieut.-Col. Elisha I. Baily, Surgeon, is president, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, 8th Inf. Charge.—"Violation of the 15th Article of War." The specification alleges that by gross neglect a large deficiency of coal occurred while he was A. Q. M. at Benicia Bks. Additional Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." (Ruled out on objection by the accused.) The specifications allege false statements in regard to the coal. The court found him guilty of the charge, and sentenced him "To make good to the United States the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-nine dollars and nine cents, and to be dismissed the service." The proceedings, findings, and sentence having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 11, 1882.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant John O'Connell, 8th Infantry, is confirmed, but, in view of the recommendation of the court, concurred in by the reviewing authority, that clemency be extended to the accused, and in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending the case, the sentence of dismissal is remitted and the amount to be made good to the United States reduced from \$1,479.10 to \$184.81.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

The following remarks and order of the Secretary of War are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "The record of proceedings in this case discloses a most discreditable condition of affairs at the post of Benicia Barracks during the period when the deficiency of coal charged against the accused occurred. It appears that storage facilities were insufficient, and that coal was delivered in such quantities as to necessitate its storage in various places not under the immediate control of the post quartermaster, some of it being stored at the quarters of the different officers on duty at the post. It also appears that the officers used the coal without making the requisitions therefor required by Army Regulations, and without making the payment therefor required by law, and that when the post quartermaster presented bills to these officers they each and all of them, including the commanding officer, failed to make a settlement. Why they considered themselves outside of the law's provisions is not shown. In determining the sum to be charged against the accused, there has been deducted from the deficiency, among other proper deductions, the amount of coal these officers would have been entitled to receive, at the rates established, though it is evident from the testimony of record as to the character of the coal that they used a larger amount. The officers in question will be called upon to forthwith make restitution to the Government in the several sums due from each of them, as follows: Lieut.-Col. J. D. Wilkins, 8th Inf., \$100.91; Capt. W. S. Worth, 8th Inf., \$57.66; Capt. Chas. Porter, 8th Inf., \$39.29; Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf., \$12; Lieut. H. Johnson, Jr., 8th Inf., \$57; Lieut. Ed. Lynch, 8th Inf., \$57. The Adjutant-General is charged with the execution of this order." 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, 8th Inf., will be released from arrest and restored to duty (G. C.-M. O. 85, Dec. 30, 1882, H. Q. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., and Inspector Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Galveston, Tex., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 140, Dec. 26, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Frederick Mears, seven days (S. O. 137, Dec. 28, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles and 2d Lieut. H. Kirby, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Jan. 2 (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. W. L. Kellogg, seven days (S. O. 241, Dec. 30, D. E.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Major M. A. Cochran, president; Capt. William E. Dove, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, members, and 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Jan. 8 (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., one month (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, M. D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Capt. P. H. Ellis, J. B. Guthrie, 1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop, 2d Lieut. C. S. Hall, members, and 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., Dec. 28 (S. O. 259, Dec. 21, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months to Private George Campbell, Co. G (S. O. 264, Dec. 29, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. F. H. Ellis, Fort Cummings, N. M., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 260, Dec. 28, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. Will T. May, Fort Stevenson, D. T., as soon as his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 219, Dec. 23, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, three months (S. O., Dec. 28, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Capt. T. E. Rose, president; Capt. Clayton Hale, E. S. Ewing, 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, T. W. Morrison, I. O. Shelby, L. C. Allen, 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, members, and 2d Lieut. Eugene Cushman, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 2 (S. O. 140, Dec. 26, D. T.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Concho, Tex., via Abilene, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, for assignment to the 16th Inf. (S. O., Jan. 2, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, Charles A. Williams, and Francis E. Eltenhead, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel and Lawrence J. Hearn, members, G. C.-M. now in session at Vancouver Bks, convened by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 140, D. Columbia (S. O. 186, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

Col. Henry A. Morrow is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Vancouver Bks by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 140, D. Columbia (S. O. 186, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

Par. 2, S. O. 137, D. Columbia, as amended in par. 4, S. O. 181, D. Columbia, is still further so amended as to detail Sergt. Daniel F. Bird, Co. K, on extra duty as overseer with the party of five men under his charge, on construction of the Astoria and Fort Canby Military Telegraph Line (S. O. 186, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan and 2d Lieut. Francis J. Kernan are relieved from duty as members G. C.-M. convened at Vancouver Bks by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 140, series 1882, D. Columbia (S. O. 189, Dec. 15, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, from Astoria, Ore., to Vancouver Bks, W. T., was for the purpose of joining his company, which had rejoined its station from detached service, between the dates of issue of par. 1, S. O. 184, D. Columbia, and par. 1, S. O. 189, series 1882, from Division Hdqrs, and is confirmed (S. O. 190, Dec. 19, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Capt. C. J. Dickey, president; 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Adj't, 2d Lieut. C. H. Patten, members, and 1st Lieut. J. G. Ballance, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 4, 1883 (S. O. 264, Dec. 29, D. M.)

A furlough for six months, to date from Nov. 17, 1882, with permission to draw his monthly pay, while on furlough, at San Antonio, Tex., is granted Chief Musician James T. Clarke, band (S. O. 140, Dec. 26, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. O. Ord, Jr., fifteen days (S. O. 134, Dec. 28, M. D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. James O. Green, Fort Hale, D. T. (S. O. 219, Dec. 22, D. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 23, 1882.

CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Schofield, 6th Cavalry—Died December 17, 1882, at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory.

Major Julius W. Mason, 3d Cavalry—Died December 19, 1882, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory.

2d Lieutenant Allan R. Jordan, 3d Cavalry—Found dead December 13, 1882, about twenty-five miles from Fort Verde, Arizona Territory.

During the week ending Saturday, December 30, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

John P. Baker, of Illinois, to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, December 8, 1882, vice Rucker, promoted.

Charles C. Pierce, of Illinois, to be Chaplain of the 9th Regiment of Cavalry, December 12, 1882, vice Gonzales, retired from active service.

CASUALTY.

Captain Hanson H. Crews, 4th Cavalry—Resigned December 28, 1882.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Cummings, N. M., Dec. 28. Detail: Five officers of the 13th Inf.; two of the 4th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 2. Detail: Nine officers of the 16th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Sidney, Neb., Jan. 3. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Cav.

At Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 4. Detail: Four officers of the 22d Inf.; three of the 4th Cav., and one of the Sub. Dept.

At Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., Jan. 4. Detail: Four officers of the 3d Art., and two of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 5. Detail: Eight officers of the 5th Art.

At Fort Cameron, U. T., Jan. 7. Detail: Five officers of the 6th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Jan. 8. Detail: Four officers of the 12th Inf.; two of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The C. O. of Fort Bliss, Tex., at that point on one unserviceable Springfield rifle (S. O. 261, Dec. 26, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., at Fort Spokane, W. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 186, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

Boards of Survey.—At Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 2, 1883. Detail: Capt. C. E. Morse, 16th Inf.; Capt. W. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav., and Capt. Clayton Hale, 16th Inf. (S. O. 140, Dec. 26, D. T.)

Board of Officers.—The members of the Board constituted by par. 1, S. O. 233, D. M., to purchase horses for cavalry purposes, will proceed from Saint Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., on public business (S. O. 263, Dec. 28, D. M.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Fort Pembina, D. T., is increased to 22 ounces, the troops having been unable to provide themselves with a supply of fresh vegetables (S. O. 220, Dec. 26, D. D.)

Military Academy.—The resignations of the following named conditional cadets, 4th Class, have been accepted by the Secretary of War: William H. Garber and John F. Miller (S. O., Jan. 3, W. D.)

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Charles F. Hayden, Dec. 30, and Albert Marcus, Dec. 28, 1882; William M. Chitwood, Jan. 2; Gottlieb Siebert and Charles Hill, Jan. 3; Robert Moreland, Jan. 4; Charles Tynen, Jan. 5; Peter M. Hanratty, Jan. 7; Martin Thomas, Jan. 9; Charles Fillmore and William Gillen, Jan. 15, and Nicholas Hepp, Jan. 17, 1883 (S. O. 259, Dec. 21, D. M.)

In consequence of his physical condition, the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of James Lynch, late private Bat. D, 2d U. S. Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. E.)

Cavalry Tactics.—Upon a question as to the place of troop commanders when passing in review, the General of the Army states that cavalry troops are marched in review in column of either companies or platoons; differing in this respect from infantry in which the line is broken only into column of companies. That when in column of companies the captain is in front of the centre of his company (troop) as prescribed in paragraph 534, Cavalry tactics; and that when in column of platoons the captain is, as prescribed in paragraph 565, "abreast of the leading platoon, on the side of the guide, four yards from the flank, and there is no exception to this." (Letter A. G. O., Dec. 20, 1882.)

Status of Medical Cadets.—"As to the status, the manner of appointment, etc., of Medical Cadets of 1861-1865, they were enlisted by the Surgeon General, and upon his recommendation given warrants under the provision of the Act of August 3, 1861 (Chapter 45, Section 5), which act gave them the rank and pay of Cadets at West Point until the Act of April 16, 1862, which gave them assimilated pay of Hospital Stewards. The Medical Cadet was a warrant officer and not confirmed by the Senate." (Letter A. G. O., Oct. 24, 1882.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Missouri.—Advices of December 31, from the Indian Territory, say that Spiochee's force has disbanded and that the trouble is over for the present at least. Part of the band retreated to the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians, but are now scattered and not likely to come together again. Chicosee's force has returned to Okmulkee, with the exception of a few scouts, who are still on the western border.

A despatch of December 28 says: "The Chicote party, in the fight on Sunday last, had seven men killed, and it is thought that the Spiochee band lost as many more. Spiochee and his party have gone into the Cherokee Nation, but he is expected to return again and keep up the disturbance. Reinforcements are hastening to Okmulkee to protect the capital. Capt. Bates, with a detachment of U. S. troops, is also there, and soldiers have been ordered to Eufaula, where there is a great deal of excitement, many of the women and children having been sent away for safety."

The concert given by the inmates of the Leavenworth military prison Christmas day consisted of a fine selection of songs and music. At the bottom of their neatly printed programmes it was announced that telescopes may be hired in the lobby, as Loggnettes will not take in a full view of Mrs. Langtry. All of the companies and troops and the battery stationed at Fort Leavenworth did honor to the day by giving its members a fine dinner.

Capt. Sargent, of the steamship *Indiana*, has informed the members of Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., that Mr. Frederick J. Ludgater, a member of that Lodge, died of consumption on board the steamer *Indiana*, returning to England at the time. His body was taken on to Liverpool, where it was taken in charge by his relatives. Mr. Ludgater was for a long time a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office at Fort Leavenworth, and was from there transferred to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters at Chicago, where he proved himself an efficient clerk. Mr. Ludgater had been troubled with consumption for many years, the disease having taken such a hold upon him that he concluded to return home and abide his time among his relatives, with the result as stated.

The Leavenworth Times says: "Senator Plumb has again shown his good feeling toward the Army and Fort Leavenworth, by having inserted an item of \$50,000, in the civil sundry appropriation bill for a post hospital, to be erected next summer. 553 prisoners are now within the walls of the military prison; this is within two of the highest number that have ever been confined there at one time. No more prisoners will be sent there until the number has been considerably reduced. Private Daniel Mann, Co. G, 11th Inf., died Dec. 28 of inflammation of the brain. He was a good soldier and kind-hearted man, and the members of the company feel the loss of their comrade deeply. He leaves a wife but no children. The funeral took place Dec. 30 with full military honors. Mr. S. W. Gaw left Dec. 28 for St. Louis. He says that the board of officers purchasing cavalry horses have bought 179 head out of the 200 required within the past month, and expect to complete the quota required soon."

A despatch of Jan. 2 from Muskogee says: The Creek trouble is ended. All parties have gone to their homes.

Department of Dakota.—Gen. Terry officially promulgates the following useful information: Itinerary of route from Fort Maginnis to Terry's Landing, M. T., as revised by Maj. W. W. Sanders, 8th Infantry, acting inspector General:

Junction City to Springs—good water.....	23 miles
Spring (ranch) to Musselshell River—good water.....	14 "
Musselshell to Willow Creek—water in holes only.....	10 1/2 "
Willow Creek to Flat Willow—good water.....	16 1/2 "
Flat Willow (ranch) to crossing McDonald Creek—good water.....	10 "
Crossing to Chamberlain's Ranch—good water.....	17 1/2 "
Chamberlain's ranch to post.....	20 1/2 "
Total.....	110 1/2 "

Time and distance from St. Paul, Minn., to Helena, M. T., via the Northern Pacific Railroad:

From St. Paul, Minn., to Livingston, M. T.—N. P. R. R.....	8 days
From Livingston to Fort Ellis, M. T.—stage.....	1 day
From Fort Ellis to Helena, M. T.—stage.....	1 "

Total.....	5 days
From Livingston to Bozeman, M. T., and Fort Ellis—Glimmer and Salisbury's Stage Line.....	22 miles
From Bozeman to Helena—stage.....	100 "

Total..... 122 miles

The dramatic club of Fort Keogh presented the drama of "Time Tries All" at their garrison theatre Dec. 15, the cast being: Laura Leeson, Mrs. Dr. Girard; Fanny Fact, Mrs. Partello; Mr. Leeson, Lieut. Forbes; Matthew Bates, Lieut. Partello; Hon. Charles Clinton, Lieut. Allison; Hon. George Tawn, Dr. Pomeroy; Tom Tact, Capt. Butler; John, Lieut. Allen. Mrs. Dr. Girard, as the heroine, was at home in her

part, and manifested skill, elegance, and grace. Mrs. Partello, as Fanny Fact, was deservedly applauded. Lieut. Forbes, as Mr. Leeson, excelled. Lieut. Partello certainly filled the bill as the over-sentimental lover. Lieut. Allison, as Hon. Charles Clinton, won the plaudits of the audience. Dr. Pomeroy did well. Capt. Butler and Lieut. Allen were inimitable in their parts. We have rarely witnessed better acting on an amateur stage. The stage appointments were all appropriate; no apparent hitch was noticeable. The costumes, too, would do honor to a troupe. Arrangements for lights and shadows were carefully studied. Much credit is due to the manager, Capt. E. Butler, and his able assistants, Lieut. Allison and Lieut. Chatfield, as well as to the players, for their untiring and unselfish efforts in giving to their friends an evening of such real enjoyment.

The Benton Daily Record says: Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, with his Troop numbering seventy-five men, and a mounted detachment of forty-five men, went to 'Little Dog' and 'Black Weasel's' camp near the Goose Hill, after stolen horses. When near the camp of the Indians a piece of artillery was placed upon a knoll commanding the Indian camp, and Capt. O'Brien went through the camp and got all the stolen horses that could be identified. The Indians were thoroughly alarmed. After obtaining all the stolen animals that could be found, the expedition returned to Fort Assiniboine. The effect that this expedition will have upon these lawless marauders is not to be overestimated.

A Fort Shaw correspondent of the Helena Independent writes Dec. 18: Kennedy, a citizen teamster, who left last Saturday for Helena to buy toys for the children's Sunday-school Christmas tree, was run over at Flat Creek and seriously injured. An ambulance was sent to bring him in. Sergeant Eluser, of "A" Co., returned yesterday from a hunting trip, having killed three small deer. A delightful little party was given here last night by John R. Leary, 1st Sergt. of "G" Co., in honor of the christening of his little girl, who received the beautiful name of Monica Beatrice Leary. Ed. C. Garrett, of Sun River, late Chief Scout paid a short visit last week to the Fort Shaw Glee Club and delighted the boys with some unique yet delightful strains on the regimental bass viol.

Department of the Columbia.—The Vancouver Independent, of Dec. 21, says: Preparations are being made at the post for a gay observance of the holiday season, among which will be a Christmas tree for the officers' children, a play, and other matters of interest to the people residing in the quarters. It is probable that the work of constructing stables and the necessary buildings for the light battery will be commenced soon at Vancouver Barracks, as an appropriation of \$5,000 of funds pertaining to the present fiscal year has been approved by the General of the Army. Instructions have been received to submit estimates for an additional set of quarters for a battery of artillery, and for a set of field officers' quarters at Fort Canby, the General of the Army having decided that the fort shall be maintained as a two company post, to be garrisoned by artillery.

Department of the East.—The Plattsburgh Morning Telegram says: "Thursday evening, Dec. 23, a very pleasant informal entertainment was given at Plattsburgh Barracks, by Lieut. McCarthy, 12th Inf., assisted by Mrs. Stacey, to Miss Carpenter's senior dancing class, of which the Lieutenant is a member, consisting of about thirty couples, the elite, beauty, and fashion of Plattsburgh. The gay and merry guests began to arrive at about 8 o'clock in handsomely equipped sleighs to the music of merry bells, dashing up to and through the brilliantly lighted garrison to the main entrance of the dressing room. The guests were received most graciously by Mrs. Stacey, wife of the commanding officer, Col. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., and Lieut. McCarthy, immediately after which, dancing was the "order of the day" until 11 o'clock, when all adjourned to the quarters of Col. Stacey, there to partake of a most bounteous lunch, arranged and served in a manner worthy our generous host and hostess. The German was afterwards commenced, the leaders consisting of Mr. Davidson and Miss Decker, of New York, Lieut. McCarthy and Miss Carpenter, Mr. Geo. Weed and Miss Helen Palmer, and Mr. Vilas Beckwith and Miss Carrie Walworth. The music rendered by Prof. Bolter's garrison quadrille band was all that cultured taste could wish. His selections were made from the latest authors and most happily chosen, displaying great taste. Everything was *comme il faut*. The ladies and officers of the garrison will long remember the bright faces and smiles of the young folk of Plattsburgh."

Department of the Platte.—The Secretary of War has directed that Fort Cameron, Utah, and Fort Hall, Idaho, be abandoned May 1 next, and the garrisons transferred to Fort Douglas. Plans and estimates are being drawn in view of the possibilities of such step being taken, for the enlargement of Fort Niobrara to an eight company cavalry post, in addition to its infantry standing. There are at present two companies of infantry and two of cavalry at Fort Niobrara.

Department of California.—Preparations are soon to be made to abandon Fort Halleck, Nev., in accordance with Gen. Sherman's plan of consolidating the troops at large posts and abandoning the small ones.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

DECEMBER 26, 1882.

I send you programme of Christmas entertainment held last night. It was pronounced a grand success by all present and was much enjoyed by all. The tree was laden with nice presents for the large number of children present, the expenses of which were borne by officers and ladies of the garrison.

We have 72 children at the post and a Sunday school of about 50, with 5 or 6 teachers.

The Christmas programme was as follows: 1. Entrance of children, led by Post Chaplain Simpson, and music by the 7th Infantry Band as the children enter. 2. Prayer by the post chaplain. 3. Singing, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," by the audience. 4. Music by the band. 5. Arrival of Santa Claus and distribution of his presents. 6. Music by the band. 7. Singing, "Nearer my God to Thee," by the audience. 8. Benediction.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES.

DECEMBER 21, 1882.

Miss Belle Gilbert and Lieut. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cavalry, were married here yesterday, Dec. 20, by Chaplain Geo. W. Dunbar, U. S. A.

Miss Gilbert is the only daughter of Col. C. C. Gilbert, 17th Infantry, and has been "La fille du regiment" since the colonel joined the regiment in the spring of '81. Lieut. Gresham has been stationed here three or four years, and is now in command of Troop B, 7th Cavalry.

The ceremony took place in the parlors of the colonel's quarters. Just at 9 o'clock p. m. the chaplain entered, fol-

lowed by Mrs. Gilbert on the arm of the groom, then the bride on the arm of her father, her brother Watson walking on her left. And there in that beautiful room, around which so many happy memories cling, now filled with friends and relatives, the "sentiment passed into a sacrament," and the daughter of our regiment was a happy wife.

After the ceremony the guests offered their congratulations, which were attested by numerous and very handsome presents.

The bride was dressed in white moire and satin, with veil and orange buds, diamond ornaments. Mrs. Gilbert wore a pale-blue brocade, with handsome diamonds.

The parlors, thrown open to the dancers, were soon filled with ladies exquisitely dressed and officers in full uniform, and presented a gay and brilliant scene, and one long to be remembered. Refreshments were served at midnight, after which dancing was resumed and continued until the guests bade good night.

The groom has very handsomely furnished his quarters, and in a few days he and his happy wife will settle in them, and add one more household to our garrison. May their fondest hopes be realized, and their union grow sweeter and stronger with increasing years.

"Across the threshold led,
And every tear kissed off as soon as shed,
His house she enters, there to be a light
Shining within, when all without is night;
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasure, and his cares dividing." R.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

FORT DOUGLAS, Dec. 26, 1882.

Kris Kringle found everybody in the happiest mood to receive him this year at Fort Douglas. The four companies which arrived here from Fort Thornburgh six weeks ago had just had time to settle down, and the officers to gather about them such of their household gods as had survived the experience of frequent removals. The weather was perfect, and no ill news or untoward incident disturbed the peace of the garrison. Saturday night the children of officers and men, some thirty or forty in all, assembled around a Christmas tree which the ladies had been busied all day in arranging in the school room. It would be hard to find a prettier group of little ones anywhere within Kris Kringle's domain, and their cheery exclamations at the various surprises that awaited them as the tree revealed its riches were ample return for the labor that had been so lovingly bestowed upon its preparation.

When Christmas came on Monday the children were gathered in their own homes, and received the gifts their several parents had prepared, passing to and fro later in the day from house to house to compare notes as to the treasures that had been added to their store. The gifts that poured in upon the post commander, General McCook, and his family, must have made him feel like the popular clergyman of some devoted parish. General McCook has a heart big enough to encompass a garrison many times the size of this, and is always solicitous for the comfort of those about him. The snow had fallen during the night, and it was thought necessary to keep the two or three guard house occupants warmed with a little fatigue duty in clearing it away, but with this exception everybody was allowed to enjoy himself in perfect freedom, so far as the restrictions of discipline would permit. Good dinners were the order, in company quarters as well as in the officers' homes, and good cheer was seen everywhere. Snow enough had fallen in the last two days to give fair sleighing, and the jingle of the merry sleigh bells was heard here and there.

The officers actually on duty at this post now are Colonel Alex. McD. McCook, Surgeon S. M. Horton, Chaplain Thos. B. Van Horn, Major E. G. Bush, Adjt. W. H. H. Crowell, Captains Hamilton S. Hawkins, Danl. H. Murdoch, D. Mortimer Lee, and Jacob F. Munson; 1st Lieutenants Fred. W. Thibault, Alex. M. Wetherill, and Thos. G. Townsend; 2d Lieutenants John J. Shaw and R. B. Taylor; A. A. Surg. A. K. Murray. All are of the 6th Infantry, except the chaplain and surgeon, who, having been here before the arrival of the companies of the 6th Infantry, are classed by them among the ancient inhabitants. Most of the officers are family men and there is a very pleasant social circle here. Army life is seen here to the best advantage, and while there is hospitality and good cheer it has no tendency to assume the form of riotous excess which so many persons associate with their ideas of garrison life.

The post is greatly improving under the direction of Gen. McCook, who came here from Gen. Sherman's staff, to which he was for six years attached. Gravel walks are giving place to the muddy roadways of earlier days, and a thorough system of drainage is being completed. The old wooden drains have been taken up and terra cotta tiles substituted for them. Baths have been introduced into the company quarters and a system of earth closets substituted for the primitive sinks. Everything is in excellent order and officers stationed here have reason to congratulate themselves. The situation is a most lovely one. Behind the post rise the foot hills of the Wasatch range of mountains, whose loftier peaks are in the near distance. At its feet lies the beautiful city of the Latter Day Saints, with the river Jordan winding through the plains and on to Salt Lake. A telephone connects the fort with the city, where are excellent markets and good facilities for obtaining everything essential to convenience and comfort.

An old soldier, Gen. Eli H. Murray, formerly commanding a brigade in Kilpatrick's cavalry division, is Governor of Utah, and at his pleasant home in Salt Lake City the officers of the garrison are always welcome. He is in thorough sympathy with them, being bound to Gen. McCook and others by the strong ties of old association and friendship.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS IN TERRITORIES.

H. R. 1926, to amend section 1860 of the Revised Statutes so as not to exclude retired Army officers from holding civil office in the Territories, being under discussion in the House Dec. 20, Mr. Townshend, Illinois, offered an amendment ordering that the salary or allowance of a retired officer as such shall cease and be covered into the U. S. Treasury when he accepts office or appointment from a Territorial Government. The following debate ensued:

Mr. Haskell—This bill which my friend from Illinois desires to amend is applicable only to Territories. The amendment therefore that he offers only makes a discrimination against an officer who is brave enough and energetic enough to go upon the frontier to live. It touches no officer living within the States, it touches none of the officers drawing salaries from the Government within the shadow of the Capitol. It touches no officer drawing a salary from a private corporation. This amendment piles the whole onus and burden, all the obstacle and all the detriment to the officer, upon that officer who is living upon the frontier and making a garden out of a wilderness.

If that amendment is good for anything, if it be wise legislation, which I insist it is not, then the restriction should be placed upon the retired Army officers everywhere. But it is a bad amendment in itself. The idea is a bad one, a pernicious one, and it becomes doubly so when any gentleman assumes to put a ban, a bar, a stigma, a damage, a great detriment upon an officer who happens to be living upon the frontier. There is very little encouragement for patriotism in such an amendment.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois—My remark is this: if we had a question before us in relation to the acceptance of office by retired Army officers from State governments I would make my amendment apply to the States, and to all alike.

Mr. Haskell—That might be more logical, although unjust. As things now stand, you cannot get at those men, and by your amendment you are only adding discrimination to discrimination and injustice to wrong from your own standpoint.

Mr. Townshend—The discrimination sought to be made by this bill is in the interest of the retired officers of the Regular Army. I am contending for the rights of the battle scarred volunteer veterans who do not enjoy the salaries and privileges enjoyed by the retired officers of the Regular Army. I want to put those who served as volunteer soldiers of the Republic as well as other citizens on the same footing with those who enjoy such perquisites and privileges as retired Army officers enjoy to-day. I can see no reason why a retired Army officer should draw two salaries, while battle scarred veterans of the volunteer force, equally brave and patriotic and who have suffered as much for their Government, are to be confined to a single salary. This is all I wish to say in reply to the gentleman.

Mr. Reagan—One of the great foundation principles upon which our political system rests is equality, the giving of no exclusive privileges to any. Probably no student of the history of our times will doubt that the tendency of our measures is to create a military aristocracy in this country. I do not want to see established a military or any other kind of aristocracy.

It is suggested that in addition to all that we have been doing we should adopt the principle of allowing retired officers of the Army to accept offices in the Territories. They are retired upon the idea of their being superannuated, though some of them are in the full vigor of their intellectual powers, if not of their physical. They are retired because it is felt that, having spent the larger part of their lives in the military service, where they were excluded from engaging in other vocations by which they might have amassed fortunes, the Government should take care of them. Now, it is proposed next to allow them to receive the pay of retired Army officers, and at the same time to hold civil and political offices. The effect of such a policy will be bad. No just reason can be assigned for it. I am opposed to the whole scheme. Gentlemen may undertake to say that this opposition is owing to prejudice against the Army. I have no prejudice against the Army. I understand its usefulness. I would maintain its efficiency. I would preserve the rights of its officers and see them properly compensated for their services. I would do everything which, as a citizen, I ought to do for them; but I would do nothing that looks to the perfection of a system of military aristocracy in this country.

Mr. Dunnell—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Haskell], who spoke a few moments ago, a ruck, in my judgment, the precise point in this case. A man who has served in the Army and is upon the retired list has his personal rights. By reason either of length of service or of wounds received in the service, he is put upon the retired list. He stands toward the Government in precisely the same attitude as if he were drawing a pension. He goes out of active service and upon the retired list under operation of law. Now it is proposed to say to such a man, "You may draw your half pay; you may receive the emoluments of a retired officer; but you shall not hold an office in any of the Territories of this country without surrendering what you get as a retired Army officer."

Mr. Speaker, two years ago the Democratic party in our State voted for a retired Army officer as their candidate for governor. If they had elected him to that office should he have surrendered to the Treasury of the United States the pay which he was receiving under the law as a retired Army officer? Is the Treasury of the United States to make money out of a choice in this respect which the people of any State or Territory see fit to exercise? If any party in any State of this Union elects a retired Army officer to a governorship or any other position, he receives under the law as it now is, his compensation as a retired Army officer, and by a newly conferred right he receives also for services actually rendered the salary of the office to which the people have elected him.

Where a man goes out upon a frontier, say 50 years of age, with one leg and one arm lost in the service, and throws his mental force into the opening up of that country, I am not going to say to him that he shall not do it unless he surrenders absolute rights which he had when he went there. It does not seem to me that a proposition of that sort should be entertained in this House.

The amendment was defeated, and the bill as originally introduced was passed.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following were sent to the Senate Jan. 5, 1883:

4th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Otho W. Budd, to be captain Dec. 28, 1882, vice Crews, resigned.

2d Lieut. James Richards, to be 1st lieutenant Dec. 28, 1882, vice Budd, promoted.

10th Cavalry.
2d Lieut. Chas. G. Ayres, to be 1st lieutenant Dec. 21, 1882, vice Cooper, appointed regimental adjutant.

6th Infantry.
2d Lieut. Bernard W. Byrne, to be 1st lieutenant Dec. 31, 1882, vice Gurley, resigned.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Left Norfolk Dec. 26 for Fort Norfolk—the naval anchorage—preparatory to going to sea.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies.

Tennessee, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies.

Vandalia, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies.

Yantic, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies.

South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. Left Montevideo, Oct. 26, for Santa Cruz, with Lieut. Very and party on board.

Galena, 3d rate, 8 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Montevideo, Nov. 1.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. a.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Leghorn Dec. 13, having left Naples on the 12th. Would leave in a few days for Genoa.

Nipsic, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. En route to New York. Commander Seely reports from Lisbon, under date of Dec. 15, that the *Nipsic* had been docked, and no damage had been sustained from her grounding, with the exception of a few streaks of copper turned up on port side of false keel abreast of mainmast, and a slight brightening of copper on bilge and false keel. She was repaired. It having been discovered on the 9th that the cross head of high pressure engine was cracked in three places, a survey was ordered, and the cross head was condemned. Every facility was offered by the superintendent of the arsenal for making a new one, if it could not be done outside, although they had six of their own vessels under repair. The work was contracted for outside, and was promised by Dec. 29. All well on board.

Quinn-Burg, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Left Malta, Nov. 17, for Villefranche.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

Adams, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Nov. 24.

Alaska, 3d rate, 12 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. Ordered to Honolulu to take part in the ceremonies of His Majesty, King Kalakaua. She was expected to arrive there about Jan. 20, 1883.

Essex, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Lima.

Hartford, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Arrived at Valparaiso, Dec. 26.

Iroquois, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sunda. At Callao.

Lakawanna, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Left Callao, Dec. 16, for Honolulu, and expected to arrive there about Jan. 20.

Onward, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

Pennacola, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. A despatch dated Washington, Dec. 29, says that this vessel arrived at Panama from Valparaiso.

Wachusett, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

Ashuelot, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Left Yokohama, Nov. 4, for Kobe. She is to be at Hong Kong ready for service by Jan. 15, 1883.

Juniata, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George Dewey. Left the Navy-yard, New York, at 11.35 o'clock Nov. 28, bound on her cruise.

Monocacy, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama. Was ordered to leave there Nov. 15 for a short cruise, after which she will proceed to Hong Kong and await orders.

Palos, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. Wintering at Tientsin.

Richmond, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. B. Skerrett. En route to Nagasaki.

Swatara, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Norfolk, Va. As soon as refitted and re-offered, will proceed on a cruise through the West Indies.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

Jamestown, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At the Boston Navy-yard. Will make a month's cruise in the West Indies.

Minnesota, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. Wintering at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

New Hampshire, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Portsmouth, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Training ship. At Boston. Will make a month's cruise in the West Indies.

Saratoga, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

On Special Service.

Despatch, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

Michigan, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

Powhatan, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At the Boston yard.

Ranger, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At San Francisco, repairing.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Anchored in winter quarters at foot of 23d street, East River, N. Y.

Tallahassee, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. At the Washington Navy-yard.

Wyoming, 3d rate, 7 guns. At Annapolis, Md.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

Colorado, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

Fortune, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. A. Norfolk.

Franklin, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

Independence, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

Miantonomoh, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At the Washington Navy-yard.

Pawnee, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

Phlox, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

Pilgrim, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

Snowdrop, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

Wabash, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

Wyandotte, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajag*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Maopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Jeannette Board adjourned until Jan. 15, by which time they expect to have the record of testimony taken completed.

The Naval Inspection Board, of which Commodore Luce is President, is now arranging to visit the stations at Pensacola and Key West. The board expect to be able to report to the present Congress.

A despatch from Washington, Jan. 4, says: "The iron-clad *Pinta*, now being fitted out at the Norfolk Navy-yard, will join the Pacific Station and cruise in the waters around Alaska."

PAY DIRECTOR Thomas H. Looker, U. S. N., has been appointed President of the Naval Examining Board for the promotion of officers of the Pay Corps. The other members of the board are Pay Inspector Frank C. Cosby, Pay Inspector James Hoy, and Assistant Paymaster Jacob D. Doyle. Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson will not be on the board as announced in some papers.

BEFORE the Jeannette Board this week, Lieut. John W. Dauenbower was recalled and examined by the Judge-Advocate in behalf of the late Jerome J. Collins. He was closely questioned regarding the difficulty between Capt. De Long and Mr. Collins, but no new facts were elicited. He said Mr. Collins was shipped as a seaman, but had special duty as an officer. He took his place among officers, had a room in the wardroom and mess in the cabin, and was always regarded as an officer. Mr. Dauenbower explained the delays in the search for De Long and his companions, which he thought unavoidable.

A NAVAL Examining Board, consisting of Medical Director H. C. Nelson and Surge. Persons and Crawford, met at the Washington Navy-yard Dec. 23, and recommended that Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. Sensner is qualified to perform his duties at sea.

SECRETARY Chandler has ordered the commandants of the various Navy-yards to reduce by thirty per cent. the number of men employed under the appropriation for the maintenance of yards and docks. The class affected by this order is composed of watchmen, keepers of fire extinguishing apparatus, and persons employed in like occupations. The reduction will not extend to skilled mechanics and workmen generally. The effect of the order will be a reduction of about \$7,000 in the monthly expenses of the yards, and this saving, it is believed, will allow the yards to be kept open until March next, by which date it is expected that Congress will have made a further appropriation for their maintenance.

THE San Francisco Report, of Dec. 23, says: "The Commission to inspect the Navy-yards with a view to recommending which if any of them shall be closed or sold has finished its work so far as Mare Island is concerned, and left for Washington via the Southern routes yesterday-morning. The Commission is convinced as to the utility and necessity of the Mare Island yard, and well satisfied as to matters there, and they will certainly not recommend any change on this coast. The American residents of Honolulu gave a reception to the officers of the *Alaska* on Nov. 17, which was largely and fashionably attended. A few days later the officers of the *Alaska* reciprocated with a reception on board. The *Ranger* is returning with disabled machinery. The *Hassler* returned from along the coast yesterday. The officers of the cutter *Corwin* were dined by a number of their Oakland friends last Monday evening."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JAN. 2.—Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter, for duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board.

Midshipmen Albert N. Wood, John H. Fillmore, Alfred L. Hall and Harry M. Dombagh, to examination for promotion.

JAN. 3.—Assistant Surgeon Henry B. Fitts, to the training ship Jamestown.

JAN. 4.—Master Moses L. Wood, to the Alaska, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensigns Walter M. Constant and James H. Sears, to the training ship Portsmouth.

Ensign De Witt Coffman, to the training ship New Hampshire.

Naval Cadet Chas. A. Doyen, to the Swatara.

Gunner George P. Cushman, to the Alaska.

JAN. 5.—Lieutenant Thomas Perry, Masters T. G. Salter, S. A. Staunton and H. R. Tyler; Ensign William Winder, Midshipmen Wm. G. David, James P. Parker, B. W. Hodges, Wm. F. Fullum, E. E. Wright and J. H. Oliver, to examination for promotion.

Gunner Joseph Swift, to the training ship New Hampshire.

Paymaster Luther G. Billings, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

JAN. 3.—Lieutenant James R. Selfridge, from the training ship Portsmouth, and ordered to temporary duty as recorder to the Regulation Board.

Acting Gunner William Walsh, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 6th of January and ordered to the Swatara.

JAN. 4.—Lieutenant Lewis C. Heilner, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth. Lieutenant Samuel P. Comley, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth.

Midshipmen Francis B. Wall and Fredk. R. Brainard, from the training ship New Hampshire, and ordered to the Swatara.

Midshipman Wm. S. Sims, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Swatara.

Gunner Wm. E. Webber, from the Alaska, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Cadet Engineer T. F. Carter for three months from January 3.

To Surgeon George H. Cooke for six months from Jan. 4.

JAN. 5.—Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore having reported his return home is detached from the Monocacy, and placed on waiting orders.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1883.

A board appointed for each of the departments—construction, equipment and civil engineering, to examine the apprentices and applicants for the same, began their labors Monday. That assigned to the construction department consists of the following named officers: Constructor, T. E. Webb; Lieut. Commander, A. S. Snow; Asst. Constructor, J. F. Hanscom; master shipwright, John L. Nicholson; master joiner, William Hichborn. The board for steam engineering consists of Chief Engineers E. D. Robie and C. H. Baker; foreman machinist, J. D. Folsom; pattern maker, Benj. Roach; founder, W. Wilson; boiler maker, John Ertle; and that for equipment—Captain, Ed. P. Lull; Lieut. N. J. K. Patch; sailmaker, H. T. Stocker; boatswain, J. B. Aiken, and master sailmaker, Benj. D. Wiley.

Surgeon George P. Winslow, as required by the Department order of July 15, 1883, is ordered to examine the applicants for apprenticeship in the yards whenever they present themselves to him with an order from the Commandant's office.

Assistant Constructor J. F. Hanscom returned from Maine and resumed duty at the yard last Friday.

Four privates from the barracks went on board the U. S. S. Portsmouth Friday of last week.

Saturday of last week was officer's pay day.

The annual meeting of the Naval Institute was held at the Lyceum rooms on Saturday and was well attended. The meeting of the Naval Library and Institute came off Monday. Nothing but business was transacted, and the officers of the past year were re-elected for the ensuing.

Friday night of last week the receiving ship *Wabash* presented a scene of brilliant festivity, a grand ball being tendered by its commander, Capt. F. W. Bunce, to the officers on board and attached to the station, their wives and lady friends. Over 100 invitations were sent out, including a large number of civilians. Excellent music was furnished by the *Wabash* orchestra, and dancing was supplemented with a most superb spread.

A costly and interesting acquisition to the museum collection of the Naval Library Institute has just been received by Curator Massie, it being a handsome, life-size bronze cast of a cock, and two trophy silk flags most elaborately hand-wrought at the establishment of Shoyey's silk house in Yokohama. This stylish gift was announced to Mr. Massie through the mail, in a letter from Lieut. Commander Thos. Perry, executive of the U. S. S. *Swatara*, now at Norfolk, and they are presented to the museum by the champion race boat crew of that ship of the Asiatic Squadron in 1879-82. About the neck of the handsome bird is a large solid silver plate suspended by a solid silver chain; on the plate is inscribed the following races won: Nagasaki—U. S. S. Ticonderoga; Yokohama—U. S. S. Richmond; Nagasaki—Russian ship Asia; Nagasaki—Russian ship Africa; Yokohama—H. M. S. Bacchante; Yokohama—H. M. S. Cleopatra; Kobe—U. S. S. Monocacy; and Yokohama—U. S. S. Richmond. One of the flags is exquisitely wrought, the silk is of a deep navy blue color. On the upper left hand corner is a raised dragon in gold; in the centre is a broom wrought of white silk surrounded by a wreath of leaves of similar material, both rare needle work; under the broom are the words, "A new broom sweeps clean." The whole is bordered with silk fringe of mixed colors. These new attractions are a feature much prized by Mr. Massie, and will not fail to preserve the memory of the gallant crew of the *Swatara* who so gloriously won them.

The long impending crisis consequent upon the exhaustion of funds culminated Saturday evening in a discharge of 30 per cent. of the yards and dock employees paid from general maintenance, including among the number eight of the yard police and one captain of the same, the barn keeper, two drivers of the steam fire engine and yard teams, besides some laborers. The foreman of the latter escaped decapitation by being transferred to preservation and repairs. The allotment for the present month is reduced one third.

A discharge in the police force save for misconduct or disability something that has not occurred but once since its organization in 1835. Originally it numbered 24 men, and was subsequently changed to 22, its number ever since. It now numbers only 13 men, who will each be obliged to stand watch 12 instead of 8 hours, and canvass a larger territory.

Lieut. Commander G. F. F. Wilde is ordered to continue on temporary Ordnance duty at the yard through the month of January.

Pay Director Gilman returned to duty, Monday, after a week's leave of absence.

A discharge of 30 of the employees in Steam Engineering took place Tuesday night.

On Wednesday morning two valuable horses at work on a Boston wharf backed overboard; both were towed across to the Navy-yard, affording the only chance to obtain foothold to get them out. The water was very cold, and the first to reach the yard was with difficulty saved; the other was taken to the lower end of the yard, remaining in the water longer, and died soon after being taken out. The horse was valued at \$300.

A statement in the Washington despatches of local journals that Secretary Chandler was going to order an investigation of the bad treatment of the boys on board the *Portsmouth*, as chronicled in the newspapers, is not believed. There is not the slightest foundation for the stories of bad treatment. The boys live well and are given every liberty consistent with discipline. For instance, Lieut. W. Rhoades, executive officer, recently observed a lady visitor standing on the deck with an anxious look, and asked her if she desired to see any one on board. She said her son was there, and having heard of the cruel treatment of the boys she had come expecting to be denied seeing him. Lieut. Rhoades asked her to be seated and look about her while the boy was summoned to see for herself, as the boys were then all at their regular duty. Subsequently he passed where she was sitting chatting happily with the lad, and asked her opinion, "Oh, sir," said she, "I would not take my boy from here for \$500."

REAR-ADMIRAL BALCH, U. S. N.

On Jan. 3, 1883, the name of Admiral George Beall Balch was added to the list of those who have been honorably retired from the Navy of the United States. As he takes a retrospect of his life-record, he can surely see nothing to regret. Brave, honorable, pure, patriotic, on his escutcheon may well be written: "Sans peur et sans reproche."

Carlyle says: "A man who will do faithfully must believe firmly." This doubtless was the key to a life which has been fruitful in earnest endeavor and heroic deeds; for Admiral Balch has ever "believed firmly" in a guiding and overruling Providence, in his fellows, and in himself.

Admiral Balch was born in Tennessee Jan. 3, 1821, and appointed midshipman from Alabama Dec. 30, 1837. As passed midshipman 1845, he was on active duty all through the Mexican war, taking part in the attack on Alvarado, also on Vera Cruz, being present at its surrender. In 1847-48 he was attached to the *Princeton*, of the Mediterranean squadron. In 1849-50 he was stationed at the Naval Observatory. In 1850 he was commissioned lieutenant and ordered to the *Plymouth*, Pacific squadron; then he had command of the advanced post at Shanghai, China, and was wounded in a fight between the imperialists and the rebels.

In 1859 Lieut. Balch, who was attached to the *St. Mary's*, Pacific squadron, volunteered to carry despatches from Guaymas to Acapulco, a distance of 950 miles. This he did successfully, sending them to Washington in about 24 days. The boat, which was a merchant ship's, was so unseaworthy that, after reaching Acapulco (which was accomplished in 12 days, 6 hours), Lieut. Balch concluded it was useless to attempt to sail back, so he requested Commodore Watkins to hoist up his boat and lower it again at Cape St. Lucas, whence he thought he could manage to reach the *St. Mary's* at Guaymas; but before reaching the cape the sea became so rough that he was compelled to take to his boat or lose it. In five minutes the boat was lowered, and the brave lieutenant and his crew committed themselves to the frail and worthless boat amid the cheers of a thousand people on the steamer. In five days they reached Mazatlan, but adverse winds and currents compelled him to remain there until he found a steamer to tow him to Guaymas, which, after an absence of two months, he reached and was welcomed by the joyous cheers of his shipmates, who had given him up as lost.

In 1861, whilst executive officer of the *Sabine*, on the way from Fort Monroe to Port Royal, S. C., a fearful storm arose, in which the fleet, consisting of 49 vessels, was so scattered that the next day but seven were in sight, and the transport *Governor*, with 400 marines on board, was seen to be in a sinking condition. Lieut. Balch nobly volunteered to rescue these men, thus taking his life in his own hands. By his seamanship and skill the men were saved, and the transport sank under the *Sabine's* stern. The commanding officer, Capt. Ringgold, said: "Mr. Balch, you have taken the post of danger, but it is also the post of honor."

Commissioned commander in 1862, he can boast of a gallant war record. In that year, he engaged a Confederate battery at Stone River, S. C. He also ascended the Black River for seventy-five miles, drove the Confederates from their earthworks and engaged the infantry at the bluffs. In 1863, he was given the command of the *Panama* of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. July 16, the same year, the *Panama* was attacked by two batteries, yet acted so gallantly as to save Gen. Terry's land forces, a fact gracefully acknowledged by the General. Dec. 25, 1863, the *Panama* took an enfilading position, thus saving the *Marblehead*, which had been attacked by a Confederate battery, called the enemy to retreat, and captured two guns. Comdr. Balch also co-operated with the sea and land forces of Adm. Dahlgren and Gen. Foster in Stone River. Feb. 9, 1865, he ascended Togado Creek with the *Panama*, *Sonoma*, *Daffodil*, and engaged three batteries of eleven or twelve guns, and drove the Confederates from their works. The *Panama* received ten shots, the *Sonoma* two, and the *Daffodil* two.

In 1866-68 Comdr. Balch was at the Washington Navy-yard. 1868-69, as captain, he commanded the flagship *Albatross*, North Atlantic Squadron. In 1870-71 he was on navigation duty at Washington, and again at the Washington Navy-yard 1872. Commissioned commodore Aug., 1872, he acted as Governor of the U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

In 1876-77 he was very efficient as member of the Light House Board, and then, as now, a strong advocate of iron and steel vessels, and wire rigging, being a man of liberal and progressive ideas. He received from Prof. Henry, Chairman of the Light House Board, a handsome letter, bearing testimony to his efficiency, and regretting his leaving the Board. June 5, 1878, he was commissioned rear admiral, eleventh on the list, and appointed a member of the Board of Examiners.

Ordered to Annapolis as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Adm. Balch introduced many reforms and improvements, and did much for the comfort and happiness of the cadets. It is believed it was his suggestion that a steamer should be provided for the instruction of the cadets in managing vessels which largely depend upon steam as a motive power, for the skillful handling of steamers can only be acquired by practice. The substitution of iron clads for wooden ships necessarily demands a fuller equipment for sea service, than under the old regime.

In June, 1881, Adm. Balch was ordered to take charge of the Pacific Squadron, where he remained during the Chile-Peru embroglio. As this country is neutral his duties, of course, have been merely to protect its interests, and to observe and report as necessary.

And now, after forty-five years of faithful and patriotic service, of which twenty-one years and one month were passed at sea, he retires to pass the evening of his eventful life in his beloved home circle, there to remain until he shall reach mortality's limit, "the very sear mark of his utmost sail."

H.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Lieut. George Williams, to command steamer *Hamlin*, at Boston.

Lieut. T. B. Mullett is assigned to steamer *Evring*, at Baltimore, Md.

2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, to special duty at Baltimore, Md.

2d Lieut. T. W. Benham, placed on waiting orders.

3d Lieut. P. W. Thompson, to steamer *Grant*, at New York.

2d Asst. Engineer A. J. Howison, to steamer *Gallatin*, at Boston.

The Prince of Wales had one unique Christmas present—a ten-inch shell, mounted on a handsome wooden stand, and bearing the inscription: "Presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by Admiral Lord Alcester, G. C. B., as a souvenir of the bombardment of Alexandria, July 12, 1882. Came through the port side of her Majesty's ship *Alexandra*, above armor, passing through torpedo-lieutenant's cabin, struck combing of engine room and rolled along main deck, when Mr. Harding, gunner, put it in a tub of water, for which he received the Victoria Cross."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Last Saturday telegraphic orders were received from the Bureau of Yards and Docks to reduce the force paid from appropriations. Maintenance, 30 per cent., for January, as the commandant thought, to the best interest of the Government. Consequently Capt. Kimberly, acting commandant, ordered the suspension of all the foremen in the department, and a general discharge of joiners, teamsters, laborers, and others paid from that fund.

Work on the new sewer has been commenced by the contractor, and will be pushed ahead with great rapidity, so as to complete the job as soon as possible.

The Board to Regulate Pay for the new quarter has been ordered. No changes are expected.

The dredging out of the river front near the dry dock has been finished.

Naval Constructor Boush, formerly at this yard, now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard, was at the yard during the week, the guest of Naval Constructor Minton.

Several vacant rooms in the building occupied by the civil engineer have been cleaned out and put in order, to be used as testing rooms, to test the cement, etc., used by the contractor in building the new sewer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 1, 1883.

The Executive Mansion was the centre of attraction today, and large numbers paid their respects to the Governor and his family.

Among the Naval Academy officers present were Capt. Ramsay, Superintendent; Commander Farquhar, commandant of cadets; Commanders Cook, Harrington, Robeson; Lieuts. Eaton, Burwell and Sebree, and Passed Asst. Surgeons Bertolotto and McClurg.

Receptions were held at the Naval Academy, at the residences of Commander Farquhar, Lieut.-Commander Schouler, Commander Sigbee, Lieut.-Commander Baker, Lieuts. Manney, Eaton, Goodwin and Knox, Paymaster Billings, Chief Engineer Farmer and Passed Asst. Engineer Ogden. A complimentary ball given by the U. S. Marines of the Naval Academy to-night was very largely attended. The hall was attractively decorated, and refreshments and delicacies of all kinds were served in very good style. The Governor's Guards were in attendance. Baltimore was very well represented.

The day was observed as a holiday at the Naval Academy, but it was not generally celebrated in the city, although the State Departments were closed, and business was partly suspended.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Jan. 5, 1883.

There is a rumor here to the effect that Capt. T. O. Selfridge, in command of the Torpedo Station, will soon be ordered to the command of the *Trenton*. The Torpedo Station, and Newport as well, would be a loser by that gentleman's departure from Newport.

The telephonic connections between Newport and Goat Island will soon be made, and they will be appreciated by the public in general.

Prof. White, the chemist at the Torpedo Station, has returned from a visit to his friends in Maine.

Mr. Anderson, a marine, who formerly was the mail messenger of the *New Hampshire*, and who gave place to Mr. King, has been restored to his old place.

The plans for the new wharf for the Training Station have been made, and work will commence upon the arrival of the spiles and lumber.

On New Year's Day the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, Capt. Baker, removed a dangerous obstruction to navigation in Vineyard Sound.

D. B. Allen, in jail for being the cause of the death of S. P. Belmo, a steward of the *Portsmouth*, will probably be released at an early day.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

THE Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday submitted the following report of the Advisory Board on the wisdom and expediency of completing the double-turreted monitors:

NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress of the 5th of August, 1882, requiring this board to report as to the wisdom and expediency of completing the monitors *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Monadnock*, we have the honor to report that we have made personal examinations of the hulls of these vessels, except the *Monadnock*, which was examined by the president of the board. We have also examined thoroughly all the reports that have been made by previous boards, by the Admiral of the Navy and by the other authorities, and we have also examined as far as possible all the literature pertaining to foreign armored vessels of corresponding size. It is our opinion that it would be wise and expedient to finish these vessels at once, and for the following reasons:

1st. The hulls as they are at present, are of excellent workmanship, fully up to the present standard of iron ship construction, whilst the flotation of the *Puritan* and the behavior of the *Miantonomoh* at sea confirm the correctness of the calculations of the designs. 2d. It is easily possible to complete the vessels by taking advantage of the recent developments in armor guns and machinery, without making any radical changes in the design so that their speed, endurance, battery power, protection, and seagoing qualities shall be fully equal to those of any foreign iron clad of similar dimensions designed previous to 1879. 3d. The vessels may be finished so as to develop all the above mentioned advantages without making their total cost when completed in any way exorbitant compared with the value of the results obtained; again, the interests of our sea-coast defence require a force at least equal to that which would be represented by these vessels.

We take the liberty of calling your attention to a certain erroneous impression which now exists with regard to these vessels. In one of the official reports upon these hulls a doubt was thrown upon the correctness of the calculations of the *Puritan*. This doubt has spread

in the public mind until it includes all the ships. The actual flotation of the *Puritan* and the *Miantonomoh* proves beyond question not only the entire reliability of the calculations, but also that the hulls of these vessels are higher in proportion to the total displacement than those of any iron clad low free-board hulls afloat, with but two exceptions.

It has been the unfortunate custom in arguments as to the value of the results obtained, to compare them with such foreign ships as the *Inflexible* and *Duilio*, to the evident disadvantage of the monitors, no account whatever being taken of the fact that these vessels are double the size of the monitors. If these hulls be compared with foreign ones of similar dimensions no such disparity will appear.

The Board has the honor to report that it will be prepared before the end of January to submit complete and detailed plans, together with the estimates of cost, for the completion of the *Puritan*; with regard to the other vessels, their inferior dimensions will require more time and more careful examination to prepare detailed designs that shall give them the highest possible efficiency.

The report is signed by all the members of the Board. Secretary Chandler, in transmitting the report, calls the attention of Congress to his views in his annual report on this subject, and further says: "If the nation is to regain its position as a maritime and naval power reasonable provision should be made, not only for defensive cruising vessels, but also for harbor defence, by means of iron-clads. Such defence can be accomplished more effectively and economically by double turreted monitors, than by any other form of armored vessels. The new hulls of these four monitors are in perfect condition. It is possible to complete them for a reasonable amount of money economically expended; and any responsibility for further delay I am not willing to share. The Department, however, is not in favor of completing these monitors under the permissive contracts directed by the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, March 2, 1877, under the advice of the Attorney-General, Hon. Alphonso Taft. No investigation has shown that prices for the work to be done under those contracts were not fair and reasonable, but the contrary has appeared." Secretary Chandler recommends that the contractors be settled with for the use and occupation of their yards since 1877 by these vessels, and for their care and preservation, and new contracts should be made for the construction of their machinery. He says a difficulty in contracting for the machinery is at once apparent. There can be practically no competition among engine builders for the contracts. There are but few establishments competent for the performance of the work, and these will not be likely to bid against each other. The only practical method, therefore, of constructing such machinery will be to authorize the Department to make contracts at such prices as may be fair and reasonable. If the head of the Department and its bureau ought not to be entrusted alone with the discretion to make the contracts and fix the prices they should be aided and limited by boards of officers, which Congress may provide for, similar to the Naval Advisory Board, to inspect or approve any contracts which may be contemplated, which should be directed by law to approve only such as may be fair and reasonable according to the lowest market prices for similar work. The Secretary informs the Senate that the Board will submit to Congress just as soon as possible a detailed report as to how the monitors should be completed and the cost of such work.

The Secretary of the Navy also submitted the following report on January 4:

December 20, 1882.

SIR: The Naval Advisory Board respectfully recommends the building of one steaming cruising vessel of steel, of about four thousand tons displacement, not to be cased with wood, and of two-thirds full sail power; to be armed with four "VIII." B. L. R. and ten "VI." B. L. R., with machine guns.

Estimates—	
Load displacement.....	4,250 tons.
Cost—	
To hull.....	\$828,000
" machinery.....	448,000
" ordnance.....	224,854
" equipment.....	76,000

Total.....\$1,576,854

The Board also recommends the building of three single deck steel cruisers, of about 2,500 tons displacement, not to be cased with wood, of two-thirds full sail power, to be armed with two "VIII." B. L. R. and nine "VI." B. L. R. and machine guns.

Estimates—	
Load displacement.....	2,750 tons.
To hull.....	\$507,000
" machinery.....	267,500
" ordnance.....	168,725
" equipment.....	58,000

Total for each.....\$1,031,225

Total for three.....\$3,093,675

Also one despatch vessel or "clipper," to have a sea speed of 15 knots, to be built of iron, and be armed with one "VI." B. L. R. and four revolving guns.

Estimates—	
Load displacement.....	1,500 tons.
Cost—	
To hull.....	\$230,000
" machinery.....	175,000
" ordnance.....	30,000
" equipment.....	25,000

Total.....\$460,000

Two of these vessels are desirable.

Also one cruising torpedo boat, 100 feet long, at a cost of.....\$85,000

Total amount estimated for.....\$5,168,529

Very respectfully, etc.,
P. W. SHUFELDT, Commodore, U. S. Navy,
President of the Board.

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INFANTRY CAPTAIN, 1880, Stationed at one of the finest Posts,
Division Atlantic, desires transfer to White Cavalry Regiment.
Address "Bona Fide," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The old rule of senior captains of artillery command-
ing the light batteries is, for the present at least, almost
restored. In the 1st Artillery we find Capt. F. E. Tay-
lor, the senior Captain, commanding Light Battery E;
in the 2d the two senior Captains, Rodgers and Will-
iamson, command the light batteries; in the 3d, Sinclair,
the senior, has just relinquished command of one of the
light batteries to the next captain below him, Warner;
in the 4th, the senior captain present for duty with the
regiment, Throckmorton, commands Light Battery B,
and in the 5th the two senior captains, Rawles and Ran-
dolph, command the light batteries of that regiment.

REAR Admiral George B. Balch, U. S. Navy, was duly
retired from active service Wednesday of this week,
January 3. He steps from the active to the retired list
with the good wishes of the whole Navy and a universal
appreciation of his long and distinguished services.
We give elsewhere a sketch of his active career, pre-
pared by one of his many friends.

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THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE bill passed the House this week shorn in some
directions and added to in others. We supple-
ment our previous report of the prominent features
of the new legislation covered by the bill, so as to en-
able the service to obtain a proper understanding of the
temper and wishes of the House in regard to it.

On the principle of letting well enough alone, the
House has stricken out the clause providing that all
officers now on the retired list, and hereafter to be re-
tired, shall be carried on the rolls and shall receive the
lawful pay of the rank held in the Army at the date of
their retirement. Some officers now on the retired list
with increased rank may possibly not be justly entitled
to hold it (we recall no particular case in point, how-
ever), but there are surely others who deserve all they
have got, and even more. The country can, therefore,
well afford to pass over a few irregular cases, and per-
mit those fully entitled to their places to spend the re-
maining years of their lives in the possession of their
hardly earned and well merited honors. The two re-
tirement lists provided by the bill, one for those to be
retired under the compulsory law, and the other for
those disabled and unfit for active service, will be ap-
preciated by the Army. The latter will by degrees permit
those now compelled to remain on the active list, al-
though unfit for duty, to do what most of them want to
do, relinquish their active duties and places to those
physically qualified for them. If the Senate ratifies
this provision, and it becomes a law, the Army will be
grateful for so much.

Mr. Browne's amendment providing for the gradual
abolition of the Pay Department has been adopted. It
is probable, however, that there will be a struggle over
it in the Senate. The line of the Army has some rea-
son to look upon the matter with indifference, as ap-
pointments to the Pay Department of recent years have
not, in the majority of cases, fallen where they should,
viz., to meritorious officers of the line of long and faith-
ful service, justly entitled to the positions. As it stands
it will harm no one now in the Department, and the
prospects of benefit to the Army at large have hitherto
been so remote that the clause may find favor with the
Senate and pass into law.

As to aides-de-camp, the House seems to have de-
cided that two are enough for the Lieutenant General,
who are not to be of higher rank than major; two for
each major general, to be captains or 1st lieutenants,
and one for each brigadier, to be 1st lieutenants; that
all of them shall come from the line; that none shall
continue in the position for a longer period than three
years, and that no additional rank or pay shall accrue to
them while on the particular service in question. Of
course there will be differences of opinion as to the wis-
dom or justice of this action.

THE Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 2 transmitted to
Congress the recommendations of the Advisory Board
of Dec. 20, concerning unarmored naval vessels, in
which he concurs. The report will be found elsewhere.
Congress authorized only the second or smallest cruiser
mentioned by the Board, and limited the cost to the
estimate of the former Advisory Board, \$1,422,000.
Such a vessel could probably be constructed under ex-
isting law. Additional authority is required from Con-
gress to build the first or largest cruiser; and so large
and expensive a vessel is not now required. The Secre-
tary of the Navy advises that instead of the authority

given by the act of Aug. 5, 1882, there be substituted by Congress the present recommendations of the Advisory Board.

A NOTEWORTHY BRITISH COURT-MARTIAL.

THE English navy and all London society have lately been agitated to an unusual degree by the trial and conviction of an officer of the Navy for what amounts to petty defalcations. The officer is Comdr. Heron of the *Clyde*, or, as he is described in orders, "Com. Frederick William Burgoyne Maxwell Heron, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Clyde*," which is the drill ship for the Royal Naval Reserve. The charges were that he had oppressively treated the ship's corporal, who had reported irregularities in the matter of the ship's stores; that he had authorized the gunner to make sales of the stores that were not put to the credit of the Crown, part of the proceeds being received by him; that he had used stores and employed men belonging to the ship to repair his own house, and, finally, had permitted a dance to be held on board the *Clyde* to which an admission fee of twelve cents was charged the public.

It appears that Hadden, the ship's corporal, who seems to have had something of the spirit of a detective, reported certain irregularities in regard to the stores, and not being satisfied by the Commander's treatment of them forwarded them to the Duke of Edinburgh, Vice-Admiral, who ordered an inquiry. On the ground that the corporal's conduct was insubordinate, and he failing to produce witnesses to sustain his charges, Comdr. Heron directed him to able seaman, and ordered him to forfeit his good conduct badges. Small sums of money were received from the sale of old rope, by direction of the Commander, and no entry of the removal of the rope was made in the log, the intention being to spend the proceeds in cleaning up and varnishing the ship. There were also trifling sales of glass in the same way. Evidence was given to show that some seamen were employed in painting Commander Heron's house from top to bottom, and in erecting a greenhouse, the material being derived from the ship; that he had condemned certain stores, including a sofa and easy chair, as fit only for fire wood, which he afterwards had repaired for use in his house.

Comdr. Heron contended in his statement that he had made full inquiry into Hadden's charges when they were made to him, but that the corporal was grossly disrespectful and insubordinate in his language, and failed to produce witnesses. He acknowledged that stores had been sent to his house, but said he meant to replace them, and that the seamen were never absent from the ship when they were needed. He denied that he had used means to cover up the disposition of the stores, and declared that he had sent other furniture to replace the condemned and repaired sofa and easy chair. As to the dances to which an admission fee was charged, he explained that his purpose was to establish a fund for the families of those men who might die or be injured on the *Clyde*, and if his orders had been carried out, nothing improper would have resulted. A large number of certificates from high officers in the navy and others were put in, speaking in the warmest terms of praise of Comdr. Heron.

The court, however, found him guilty of all the charges, except those in which he was accused of ordering the destruction of the record of stores sent to his house, and of participating in the receipts from the sales. Thereupon he was adjudged to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

The moral which the London military papers draw from this trial is that, owing to the niggardliness of the Admiralty, officers who want to beautify their ships, either must spend money on them out of their own pockets or squeeze it out of the government by various devices, which open them to punishment. Says the *United Service Gazette*: "Officers in foreign navies smile with incredulity when they are told that our naval officers spend money on Her Majesty's ships, not only on mere ornamentation, but also on making up what is often a deficient supply of such necessary stores as paint for ship's sides and boats, oils for guns, &c." If they are too poor to spare the expense out of their own pockets the competition with others drives them to expedients like those used by Commander Heron. Or as the *Army and Navy Gazette* puts it: "The establishment has been cut down, the allowance of stores reduced, until at last a commanding officer finds himself compelled to put his hand into his own pocket and forced to buy paint, varnish, and cleaning gear out of his own private means, if he desires to hold his own in the service and have his ship favorably reported upon for cleanliness and smartness by the inspecting officer. This state of things has obtained in the Navy for the

last quarter of a century and more, and has been going from bad to worse."

Few, if any, flag officers on the active list, it adds, could plead not guilty to every one of the charges brought against Comdr. Heron by the Admiralty. And as for his using seamen to paint his house and work in his greenhouse, that sort of thing, it says, is an every day occurrence. The only difference is in being found out. It frequently happens that "admirals, captains and commanders employ their boats' crews, the crews of their own galley or gig, in domestic or private work, on board or ashore, according as they have a house or not. One or more of the carpenter's crew of the ship is also often employed in a similar manner, and is logged as having been employed on gratings or on fancy wood-work."

The Admiralty not allowing the ship enough paint, &c., to keep her clean, commanding officers seized every opportunity to expend stores, "especially when a boat capsized or some other accident happened. Then more stores would be logged as lost than was the case. A gale of wind has many a time enabled a mess to replenish its crockery, and the captain his stock of cleaning gear. Ammunition is often expended in double the quantity to what is really fired away, and then used at leisure. If the ship requires caulking on a foreign station, and the work has to be done by private contract, what a blessing it is to the commanding officer! We can call to mind the case of more than one Commander-in-Chief on a foreign station, in which the repairs done to the flagship, under contract with private firms, invariably included private work for the Commander-in-Chief, and private supplies of cleaning gear for the flagship." And on all stations, it goes on to say, "these means have been adopted, not to defraud the Government, but to obtain the stores necessary to keep up the reputation of the ship for cleanliness and smartness, and avoid an unfavorable report being sent to the Admiralty when inspection day comes round."

Commander Heron simply followed the bad example of his elders and superiors—and was found out. If such senior officers are not detected in what it calls "scheming," "they most probably gain flag rank, in time command fleets, and rise to be Lords of the Admiralty."

The case of Commander Heron, therefore, is a hard one, though his sentence of dismissal was inevitable. But if such practices have been winked at in the British navy for a quarter of a century, as our London contemporary says, the time has undoubtedly come for stopping them, as the punishment of Commander Heron will be likely to do, for the present, at least. And if the niggardliness of the Admiralty is assigned as an excuse for such misappropriation of public property, what shall be said of the enforced administrative economy to which our officers have to submit? Yet we do not hear scandals like that of the *Clyde* in our service, though high officers here are loaded with expenses for entertaining for which an extra allowance is made in the English navy. Our system of accountability is so rigid both in the Army and Navy that even the sharpest critics of the services cannot pick flaws like those our London contemporary acknowledges are frequent in the English navy.

THE NEVADA TROPHY.

LAST week we gave a condensed resumé of this year's shooting for the Trophy, and published certain decisions governing the annual contest therefor. In regard to these latter we have received the following letter:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Dec. 30, 1882, you give among the "decisions" concerning the Nevada competition the following: "Laidley's Manual, p. 160, par. 468, prescribes that 'no man will fire, under any circumstances, more than fifteen cartridges in any one day' (at any one range)."

"In applying this to par. 4 of G. O. No. 45, current series, it is decided that any ten consecutive shots of the fifteen may be taken as representing the best score."

I enclose an extract from a letter received from the Adjutant General, under date of Sept. 5, 1882, replying to certain questions in respect to this competition, from which it will be seen that this "decision" is in error. The score of Co. G of the Engineer Battalion was made out in strict accordance with this letter. Your construction would have increased the percentage from 84.00 to 84.56 at 200 yards, and from 82.51 to 83.49 at 300 yards, and from 83.25 to 84.02 for the aggregate per cent.

"Par. 11, G. O. No. 53, c. s., prescribes that 'a score will consist of not less than five consecutive shots out of the whole number fired by the man at the same time and distance; they must be divided regularly, as the first fire, second fire, &c.' It is therefore not allowable to begin at any one of the first six, or in any other manner than that prescribed. The terms prescribed in G. O. 53, c. s., require that in the competition for the Nevada Trophy the scores must be consecutive. Scores not consecutive will therefore not be considered, and it is presumed that companies desirous of entering into the contest will observe this, and not forfeit their chances by neglecting the rules laid down."

"The practice of some one particular month will naturally be selected as the one intended for the competition, and to the report of this will be affixed the required certificate."

Very respectfully, etc.,
HENRY L. ABBOT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Commanding.

BATTALION OF ENGINEERS, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1883.

The decisions, as we published them last week and at the time of their being made, are word for word as

given by the General of the Army. Par. 12 of G. O. 53 is of later date, and of course definitely settles the question. As we understand it, the report of the best firing in the regular monthly practice, form 30-C, with in no case more than twenty per cent. of the aggregate strength, present and absent, officers and men, for the month, will show the score in detail for the Trophy. From correspondence on this subject we fancy there is a desire on the part of some that the shooting should be done under the rules governing matches, and under other supervision than at present. How necessary this may be we are unable to say, but should be glad to hear something on the subject from those interested.

THE Executive Council of the Military Service Institution of the U. S. held a meeting at their rooms, at Governor's Island, Wednesday, Jan. 3, to select a subject for the prize essay for 1883, to be published in the Journal of the Institution. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., offered a theme, "The Military Necessities of the United States and the best provisions for meeting them." That was made the subject to be written upon. It is one which affords the widest scope for the professional mind. The Council at that meeting also adopted the following resolution offered by Gen. Fry: "That Gen. Sherman be requested to read a paper at a general meeting of the Institution when convenient to him on such military topic as he may think of most interest to his fellow soldiers."

Gov. CROSBY, of Montana, writing concerning the Yellowstone Park, recommends that it be made unlawful to hunt or kill game in the National Park, or to harry the animals out of it; that the limits of the Park be considerably enlarged, as suggested by Gen. Sheridan, and that an engineer officer of the Army be detailed to report to the Secretary of the Interior for special duty as general superintendent of the national preserves, with powers and means granted him to lay out roads and make other necessary improvements; and, most important of all, that he be authorized to call upon the military stationed in the neighborhood for such details of troops as may be necessary for emergencies, and to enforce the laws.

THE following gives an idea of the very successful work accomplished by the *Minnesota* in enlisting apprentices for the Navy since her arrival in New York, Aug. 5, 1882: Examined, 593; Passed, 304; Rejected, 289; Failed to report after passing, 43. There thus remained in service 261 boys of unusually excellent physique and good moral character. Of those who failed to report it may be said, in explanation, that the greater number presented themselves without the consent of their parents or guardians, and failed to obtain their consent after the examination had been passed.

THE *pro forma* nomination of Captain G. B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Artillery, to a captaincy in that regiment, was simply to give him rank as captain from September 3, 1867, to which he was properly entitled, instead of March 4, 1869, as he now stands on the Army Register. This change of date does not affect his place in the regiment, as the next captain above him (Captain F. G. Smith) dates from February 5, 1867, but so far as lineal rank is concerned, it jumps him over Captains Darling, Brewerton and Litchfield of the Artillery arm.

ADJUT.-GEN. R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., has had compiled under his direction by Mr. J. W. Kirkley, of the A. C. O., a most useful "Itinerary of the Army of the Potomac and Co-operating Forces in the Gettysburg Campaign June and July, 1863," to which is appended the "Organization of the Army of the Potomac at the Battle of Gettysburg." Historians and students of the late war, and they are numerous, will find the pamphlet a handy work of reference.

THE roster of the Pay Department U. S. Army for January shows a total of fifty-five officers all on duty, except four, viz., Maj. H. B. Reese, on sick leave since September last; Maj. W. P. Gould, on sick leave at Vincennes, Ind., since June 1, 1880; Maj. J. A. Brodhead, awaiting orders at Boston, Mass., and Maj. J. B. Keefer, on leave until March next.

CONGRESS can hardly do a more praiseworthy action and one for which it will be more universally praised than to pass the bill introduced last week to retire Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., as a Brigadier-General. He as surely deserves it, and the country as certainly owes him that much, at all events.

THE "Coal" case at Benicia Barracks, Cal., to which we referred several months ago, in which Lieut O'Connell, 8th U. S. Infantry, was concerned

length been disposed of by a General Court-martial order from the Headquarters of the Army, which we publish elsewhere.

The Senate, January 4, passed the Military Academy appropriation bill. It passed the House last month and now goes to the President for his signature.

The King of Sweden and Norway has presented to Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson a gold medal, as a mark of his appreciation of the Admiral's services to the subjects of His Majesty on the occasion of the bombardment of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The counsel for Alfred Hopkins, late of the Navy, are making earnest demands of the Naval Committees of the two houses for a hearing on behalf of their client. The bill for his relief is now before the committees, and as soon as reported to the full committee it is expected that the attorneys will be allowed a hearing. They filed before the two committees January 2, in addition to the memorial already submitted, a lengthy brief setting forth the facts in the case, and calling attention to what they claim to be the great injustice done Alfred Hopkins. So far as can be learned, the members of the committees who have thus far interested themselves in the case are inclined to favor the bill before them for his relief, and it is extremely probable that a favorable report from both committees will be made. The chances, however, for the passage of the measure are by no means encouraging this session.

The presence of Gen. and Mrs. Grant in Washington lends a new acquisition to the already brilliant social circles here. They arrived in Washington from New York January 2, and were driven to the residence of Gen. E. F. Beale on Lafayette Square, where they will remain for some days. An elegant reception was tendered them on the evening of January 2 by their hostess. The occasion brought together many of the most prominent of the society of the Capital. Among the Army people present may be mentioned Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. Hazen, Gen. Poe, wife and daughter, Gen. and Mrs. Parke, Col. Wickham Hoffman, Lieut. Emory, wife and daughter, Gen. and Miss Van Buren, Gen. McKeever, wife and daughter, Lieut. and Miss Elliot, Lieut. and Mrs. Selfridge.

Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, U. S. N., and wife spent the holidays with Mrs. Snyder's parents in Pottsville, Pa. They returned to Washington in good health and spirits on January 2.

The case of Chief Engineer Henry Mason, U. S. N., for longevity pay has been set for a hearing before the Court of Claims on Thursday, January 11.

Col. Frank Bridgman, of the Pay Dept., and Secretary of the Army Mutual Aid Association, returned to Washington January 2 from Boston whither he had gone to spend the holidays with his children who are attending school in that city. He is now hard at work preparing his financial statement for the association for the new year. The annual meeting will be held at the Army Medical Museum, Jan. 9.

According to formal programme the officers of the Army in Washington assembled in full uniform at Gen. Drum's office January 1, and made a New Year's call upon President Arthur.

Adj't. Gen. Drum appeared before the sub-committee of the House on the Army appropriation bill on Wednesday, and gave his views with relation to the item in the bill providing for the retirement of officers with the rank they actually held at the time of retirement. The amendment to the bill on the subject was submitted by Mr. Logan to the House on Wednesday, and may be said to represent his views, as it was at his suggestion the amendment was offered.

The Museum of Hygiene, recently established at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, for the purpose of making an exhibit of objects which have a bearing upon hygiene and public health, has been placed under the charge of Medical Director J. M. Browne, and is rapidly being organized, already presenting an indication of its great scope and importance. Like its sister institutions in England at London and in France at Montpellier, it is of a national character, and it is gratifying to learn that it is receiving the hearty co-operation of other Government institutions, as well as of private enterprises. The National Museum has transferred an important sanitary contribution to its rooms, as a more appropriate place for its exhibition, and the Surgeon General of the Army has added a valuable collection of models and books from the Army Medical Museum, while other departments show a hearty interest in the project. Numerous contributions have been made or offered by various business firms of New York, illustrative of objects which are to be placed upon permanent exhibition in the museum. The library is becoming rich in publications relating specially to hygiene, contributions of which have been made, among others, by prominent publishers of New York. This museum being supported by Congress, and having the endorsement of the American medical and the public health associations, will not only be of great utility in its display of illustrative objects, but is destined to play an important part as a public educator, more especially as a part of its plan is to direct attention to these matters in a series of popular lectures.

The Naval Medical Society held its annual meeting for the election of officers on Thursday, when the following

officers were elected: Medical Director A. L. Gibson, president; Surgeon J. M. Flint, secretary and treasurer; business committee—Medical Director T. J. Turner, Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, and P. A. Surgeon T. H. Streets. A paper on "Trepanning" was read by Dr. Gatewood. This paper was suggested by the case of a negro on board the U. S. S. *Portsmouth*, who died from wounds in the head inflicted with a dinner dish in the hands of another sailor. The doctor, who was consulted on this occasion, gives a full history of the case of his patient in his paper, and goes on at great length with the description of scalp wounds.

The clerks of the Adjutant-General's office are not much elated over the New Year's gift tendered them by the Adjutant-General in the shape of an order which says: "During official hours the clerks are expected to devote their entire time to the efficient discharge of the duties devolved upon them. Reading newspapers, engaging in discussion or loud talk, visiting other rooms except on business, will not, therefore, be tolerated. The noon recess, for ostensible purposes, is abolished. An intermission from business for fifteen minutes is allowed to clerks who bring lunch with them, but this intermission does not imply authority to leave the building in which on duty. All absences, whether on leave by reason of sickness, or unauthorized, will be reported at once to the chief clerk of the office by the chief of the division in which to absentee is employed. Similar reports will be made in cases of temporary unfitness for duty by reason of irregular habits."

The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home will hold their annual meeting in Washington some time during the coming week.

RECENT DEATHS.

BVT. LIEUT. COL. ALBERT G. VINCENT.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Albert Oliver Vincent, U. S. A. (retired), who died at St. Louis, on the 9th of December, was born Feb. 7, 1842, at Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio. At about the age of 19 he completed the course of a practical printer, and had partially established himself in the printing business, at Newark, Ohio, when he deemed it a duty to assist in overcoming the Rebellion. To that end, when he was about to enlist in the Ohio Volunteers Mr. Secretary of War Cameron tendered him a captaincy of infantry in the Regular Army. His youthful age led him to decline, and, instead, he accepted an appointment, Oct. 24, 1861, as 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Artillery.

He served during the Rebellion 1861-1866: with Battery L, 2d Artillery, at Camp Duncan, D. C., until March 10, 1862; on duty with horse batteries B and L, 2d Artillery, as one battery, part of the time as commanding officer, in the Army of the Potomac, during its early movements; in the Virginia peninsular campaign (Army of the Potomac), March to Aug., 1862, being engaged at siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4; with advance of the Army (Stoneman's Cavalry), in the presence of the retiring enemy, to Williamsburg, being engaged in the action at that place May 4, and battle May 5—skirmishes at Slatersville, May 9—actions at Newbridge May 23, Hogan's house and Mechanicsville May 24; in the operations of the seven days change of base to the James River, the battery covering the retreat of the left wing of the Army for several miles under flank fire from heavy guns of the enemy, until after crossing to south of Chickahominy, being engaged in battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27—action at Curt's Neck, June 30, and battle of Malvern Hill, July 1; in camp at Harrison's Landing until August 4, being engaged in action of Malvern Hill, Aug. 5, and pursuit of enemy beyond New Market; remained at Haxall's Landing during evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and then marched with rear-guard of the Army to Yorktown, embarking there and sailing to Acquia Creek, thence to Alexandria, Va.; in Pope's Virginia Campaign, reporting to General Couch at Germantown, and remaining there during battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, and until Army and trains passed, when the battery, covering the retreat and skirmishing with advance guard of enemy, returned to Alexandria, Va.: in the Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac), September; November, 1862, marching with Pleasanton's (cavalry) column, in advance, skirmishing en route and arriving near Frederick City, being engaged in action near that place Sept. 13, battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14; battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, actions at Shepherdstown Ford, Sept. 19 and 20; crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 23, and engaged in actions at Charlestown, Va., Sept. 29, and at Halltown, Sept. 29, Oct. 1 and 4; on the march in October and November to the Rappahannock, thence via Warrenton, Va., Nov. 17, with Buford's Cavalry, via Bealton, Stafford Court House, and Acquia Creek to Potomac Creek (arriving there Nov. 25), thence to the right and rear of the Army in front of Fredericksburg; performed picket and out post duty with Averill's Cavalry Brigade until foundation of Cavalry Corps, Feb. 5, 1863; then with Davis' and subsequently with Devin's Brigade of Buford's Cavalry Division; in camp near Acquia Creek, November and December, 1862, and, save 15 days' leave, to March, 1863; in the Rappahannock Campaign (Army of the Potomac), March to May, under assignment to Stoneman's Cavalry Corps, April 13, and after movements of battery to several places, crossed the Rappahannock and engaged with Stoneman's Column during operations at Chancellorsville, and raid toward Richmond, April 29 to May 8, battery being engaged in skirmish at Shannon Hill, May 4; participated at Bank's Ford, in the operations of the Army during the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June, and under heavy artillery fire on the 4th; engaged at the combat of Beverly Ford, June 8, thence to Washington, via Cattle's, Bull Run, and Centreville; in the Pennsylvania Campaign (Army of the

Potomac), June-July, being on the march to Gettysburg, June 25 to July 1, and engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, and 3; action at Boonesboro', July 11; Funktown, July 13; Falling Waters, July 14, and further pursuits of the enemy in July through the valley; in actions at Brandy Station and Culpepper C. H., August 1 and 4, and with the Army to Culpepper, Sept. 16; on the march Oct. 10 and 11; being engaged with the enemy at Morton's Ford, Stevensburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Bridge, Culpepper and Brandy Station, Oct. 12, and Oak Hill, Oct. 15; in the movements of the Army to Centreville and return to Warrenton, and action at Bealton, Oct. 26, thence returned to Culpepper C. H.; participated in November movements across the Rapidan at Germania Ford to Mine Run and back, and all other movements of the Army prior to March, 1864.

He was Commissary of Musters Department of Arkansas, March 7, 1864, and, in addition, from February 7, 1865, Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the State of Arkansas until November 2, 1865, when the duties were completed and closed; ordered November 2, 1865, to regiment in the Military Division of the Pacific, and joined battery at Alcatraz Island, Cal., December 27, 1865. From December, 1865, to May, 1867, he served with regiment in California and Washington Territory, performing in addition to regimental duties those of Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, 8th U. S. Cavalry. May 1 1867, ordered from headquarters of the Army to report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army; reported June 8, 1867; awaited orders to August 8, when assigned to duty at headquarters Department of Washington, continuing thereon to December 6, on duty under the direction of the Adjutant General of the Army from September 26, 1868, to February 24, 1869, when granted leave of absence for six months on account of ill health.

During his service he was promoted and appointed as 1st lieutenant 2d U. S. Artillery, August 11, 1862; brevet captain U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; brevet major, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., July 3, 1863; major 4th Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry April 11, 1864, serving as such to Oct. 30, 1865; brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services in connection with mustering out and disbanding the Volunteer Army of the United States November 13, 1865, and captain 38th U. S. Inf. July 28, 1866—declined.

Colonel Vincent's "disability in line of duty," which led to retirement from active service in December, 1870, resulted from an obstinate and sluggish type of malarial fever, developed at Little Rock, Ark., in September, 1864, his recovery at the time being exceedingly doubtful. Thereafter he suffered much, often intensely. Yet he had hope, and as late as November 5 said: "As heretofore, I am anxious to be employed, and as I am now feeling very much better and stronger than for years, I think there is yet some sunshine in the future." It was otherwise; the illness of 18 years which had so blighted the bright life of youth, ended in death!

His record speaks for his services through thirty-five battles, engagements, skirmishes, etc. By his decease another life given to the preservation of the Union has been registered! His numerous friends will cherish recollections of a noble man; one who by an intellectual power of a high order, contributed greatly to their profit and enjoyment.

COLONEL CHAR. W. THOMAS, formerly a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, and son of the late General Charles Thomas, U. S. A., died at his residence in Washington last Friday, December 29, 1882. He was appointed to the Army from at large July 1, 1855, as brevet 2d lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Infantry; promoted 2d lieutenant 1st Infantry in August, 1855; 1st lieutenant March 15, 1861. In January, 1861, he was sent on the steamer *Star of the West* to the relief of Fort Sumter, when the vessel was fired upon, and returned to New York. In April he was again sent on the *Baltic*, which arrived off Charleston during the bombardment of Sumter. On the 14th of June, 1861, he was appointed a captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., and served as chief quartermaster of the 3d Corps on the Peninsula Campaign, and of the 7th Corps, and Department of Virginia until August, 1863. He was afterwards, 1864-'66, chief quartermaster of the Department of the South, of South Carolina, and of the Carolinas, and then, after being on the sick list until October, 1866, was stationed as depot quartermaster at St. Louis until 1870. He received, March 13, 1865, the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He resigned from the Army May 31, 1872, and took up his residence in Washington. At the time of his death he had an appointment in the Pension Office.

The funeral of the deceased officer occurred at Washington at 2 p. m. on Tuesday. A large number of Army and quite a number of Navy officers were present. Rev. Mr. Seward, of Washington, officiated. The interment was made in the Congressional Cemetery, East Washington. Major Langdon, Capt. J. E. Wilson, Gen. Baird and three civilians of Washington acted as pall-bearers.

BREVET Major Henry B. Sullivan, Captain U. S. Army, a retired officer of the Medical Department, died January 1, at Philadelphia, in the 51st year of his age. He entered the service—from Pennsylvania, his native State—May 28, 1861 as an assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, and was promoted captain May 28, 1866. During the war he served with efficiency and zeal, receiving for his faithful and

meritorious services the brevets of captain and major, March 13, 1865. On the 9th of May, 1867, he was retired from active service by reason of his disability, and afterwards settled in Philadelphia and practised his profession.

The death of Mrs. Sands, wife of Rear-Admiral Joshua B. Sands, U. S. N., which occurred at Baltimore Dec. 23, has caused deep sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends by whom the deceased lady was loved and esteemed for her many virtues.

BYT. LIEUT.-COL. JOHN D. DEVIN, Captain, U. S. A., on the retired list, a gallant officer during the war, died at his residence in Washington Sunday, Dec. 31, 1882. The deceased officer was a native of Maine; was appointed from New Hampshire April 26, 1861, a 2d Lieutenant of 9th Infantry. The following May he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, and in those days of rapid promotion it only took him to March 9, 1863, to attain the rank of Captain. During the war he rendered gallant and meritorious service, and on that account received, March 13, 1865, the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 27th of March, 1879, he was placed on the retired list on account of disability in the line of duty.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ames at the residence of Mrs. Douglass, 1211 N street, at 8.30 Tuesday evening. A large number of distinguished military officers and prominent citizens of Washington were in attendance. The following officers acted as pall bearers: Gens. Tidball and Alvord, Colo. Gilman, Scott and Benjamin, and Capt. Geo. W. Davis. After the services the body was removed to the Baltimore and Potomac depot for transportation on the 9.50 train to Dover, N. H., for interment. The remains were in a costly casket, elaborately trimmed, both inside and out, a plate on the lid inscribed "John A. Devin, U. S. A., Died Dec. 31, 1882, aged 52 years," which was in turn encased in a copper bound casket of cedar. All the officers present at the house accompanied the remains to the depot.

The funeral of Mr. Elisha H. Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, who died so suddenly at the White House January 1 while attending the President's reception, took place at Washington Jan. 3, and was attended by the President, his Cabinet, and all the prominent public officials, civil and military. After the ceremonies at All Soul's Church the cortege proceeded to the Baltimore and Potomac depot in the following order: Band, military escort of four batteries of the 2d U. S. Artillery commanded by Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A.; hearse, carriages containing pall bearers, members of the family, President, and members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps. The body has been temporarily placed in the vault at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston.

The announcement of the death, at Renocondia, near Vera Cruz, Mexico, of Major Francis Degress, of the firm of Wexel and Degress, will bring sorrow to many old Army friends of the volunteer army. Major Degress was one of three brothers who fought bravely for the Union during the War of the Rebellion. One brother, Jacob, was a colonel of volunteers, and at one time provost marshal at New Orleans. Another, William, was a captain. The record of Major Degress was especially creditable.

The Secretary of the Navy has received official information of the death, in Philadelphia, on the 30th December, of Passed Asst. Engineer Wilson K. Parze, retired list, U. S. N.

GENERAL Chanzy, of the French Army, died January 5, at the Camp at Chalons.

The late General F. D. Callender, U. S. A., whose recent death we announced last week, was a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

Mr. Cockrell, in the Senate on Thursday, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress as soon as possible the number, calibre, weight, and order of all cast iron cannon on hand condemned or unfit for use and not heretofore disposed of or appropriated.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on Thursday. The amendments of the Senate Appropriation Committee increasing the amount for the Department of Practical Military Engineering to \$1,000, for completion of Cadet Barracks to \$37,000, and for contingencies for Superintendent of the Academy \$1,000, were agreed to.

The Senate on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Hoar, agreed to postpone the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter until next Thursday, when a vote shall be taken without debate. Fitz John Porter is in Washington, and expresses great confidence in the success of his measure.

The following bills have passed the House. H. R. 6926, granting Williams Post Grand Army of the Republic four condemned cannon and four cannon balls. Passed Dec. 30.

S. 145, to pay to the State of Oregon the sum of \$70,263.08 for moneys paid by said State in suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities during the Modoc War of 1872-3. The bill was amended so as to allow the State of California \$4,441.33 for similar services in the same war. Passed, Dec. 30.

S. 156, for relief of Major Jacob E. Burbank, late Paymaster, U. S. A. Passed Dec. 30.

The Army Appropriation bill, Jan. 4.

The Senate on Friday passed the bill for the relief of Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th U. S. Infantry.

Dec. 29 the Senate passed the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major-Gen. Baron de Kalb.

Dec 30 the House passed the bill extending the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the military service. The time, originally two years in the bill, was reduced to one year, and takes effect from date of the passage of the act. Jan. 2 the amendment was concurred in by the Senate.

A resolution was adopted in the House Jan. 5 calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the report of Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Tobin made to the Department in 1882 on the last improvements in naval engineering in Great Britain.

S. R. 115, authorizing Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of Sweden and Norway.

H. R. 7173, Granting homesteads to soldiers, sailors, and marines upon a residence of one year.

H. R. 7173, Dezendorf, to authorize the Secretary of War to grant the use of certain land at Fortress Monroe, Va., to James A. Watkins, for the extension of his building.

H. R. 7157, B. W. Harris, Jan. 2, to transfer the Revenue Cutter Service to the Navy Department:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 30th day of June 1883, all the powers now exercised and duties performed by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the revenue cutters, their officers and crews, shall be exercised or performed by the Secretary of the Navy, and said cutters shall form a part of the Navy of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, assign cutters to duty in the ports and along the coast as may be necessary, and the collectors of customs shall continue as heretofore to direct the movements of vessels so assigned to their respective districts, under supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect or impair the powers conferred or duties devolved by the laws of the United States upon the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, in relation to the adjustment and control of accounts and disbursements in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the close of the current fiscal year, transfer from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department all clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Revenue Marine Division, together with the records appertaining thereto; and he shall cause to be transferred in like manner the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service, their appurtenances, and all deposits, stores, and other things belonging or pertaining to the said service.

Sec. 3. The officers and enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service shall form a part of the naval establishment of the United States, and shall be subject to all the laws governing the same; and such laws shall apply to the said officers and enlisted men in the manner as to the officers and enlisted men of the Navy, and said officers and enlisted men shall be entitled to all benefits and privileges conferred thereby; but said officers and enlisted men shall be additional to the number now allowed by law in the Navy.

Sec. 4. That from and after the 30th day of June, 1883, the commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service shall form a corps in the Navy to be known as the Revenue Marine Corps; and the provisions of section 3761 of the U. S. S. are hereby extended to include assistant engineers among the said commissioned officers. And all commissions issued prior to this date to said officers, in accordance with law, shall be deemed commissions in the Revenue Marine Corps of the Navy: *Provided*, That the pay and allowances and the relative rank of officers of the several grades on the active list of the Revenue Marine Corps of the Navy, shall remain the same as are now established by law for officers of the same grade in the Revenue Cutter Service: *And provided further*, That the relative rank of said officers shall not be a bar to their retirement after having reached the prescribed age, or performed the prescribed service.

Sec. 5. That cadets who complete their two years' probationary course in the year 1883 shall upon passing the usual examination be appointed third lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Corps of the Navy, but no appointments shall thereafter be made to said grade; nor shall appointments be made to a higher grade except by promotion from the grade below.

Sec. 6. Cadets who have completed one year of the required probationary course may be admitted to Third Class at the Naval Academy as naval cadets, after passing a suitable examination, but no appointments shall hereafter be made of cadets in the Revenue Marine service.

Sec. 7. The officers transferred to the Navy by this act shall be credited with the sea service and other duty heretofore performed by them in the service of the United States, and shall receive all the benefits of such duty, and of the length of their continuous service in the same manner as if they had been officers of the Navy during such service.

Sec. 8. The number of officers in such grade of the Revenue Marine Corps shall be the number existing at the date of the passage of this act, but no appointment shall hereafter be made to said corps except as provided in the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 9. As vacancies occur at the foot of the list in the Revenue Marine Corps, the number of officers now allowed by law in the corresponding grades of the line of the Navy, and of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, respectively, shall be increased in proportion; so that for each unfilled vacancy in the list of third lieutenants of the Revenue Marine Corps, the number of ensigns in the Navy shall be increased by one; and for each unfilled vacancy in the list of second assistant engineers in the Revenue Marine Corps, the number of assistant engineers in the Navy shall be increased by one, and so on through the higher grades, whenever the grade below shall become exhausted; and hereafter the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to detail officers of the said grades in the line and Engineer Corps of the Navy for duty on board the revenue cutters.

Sec. 10. All contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury for the maintenance of the revenue cutter service, as for the construction or repair of the vessels thereof, in force on the 30th day of June, 1883, shall remain in force, in the same manner as if made by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

This bill is likely to receive a good deal of opposition before it is reported from the committee. Several persons have already written to the Naval Committee requesting a hearing in the matter when it comes up for consideration. The committee has communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury requesting him to make known his views with reference to the transfer and those of the officers of the Revenue Marine Bureau. As soon as he has been heard from the committee will give the matter consideration, and any person or persons who have anything to say one way or the other will be permitted to do so. The chances are that the bill will receive a favorable report from the committee at this session, though it is not probable that the report will be unanimous, as one or two members of the committee have already signified their intention of opposing it.

A claim of \$52,000 has been filed before the House Appropriations Committee by the owners of the steamer *North Star* for rescuing the crew of the U. S. S. *Rodgers*, and transferring them to the revenue cutter *Corwin*.

The claimants allege that in aiding in this rescue they lost the whale catch, which would have amounted to the sum mentioned.

Messrs. H. F. Mann, Norman Wiard, and W. W. Hubbell, appeared before the Special Committee on Heavy Ordnance, Senator Logan, Chairman, on Saturday, and read several papers upon the merits, etc., of their respective inventions. Mr. Mann led off with a denunciation of the Ordnance Department generally, making specific accusations against Col. Silas Crispin, and accusing him of having used his official influence to bring about the introduction of his own guns. Mr. Mann consumed nearly an hour in giving the history and workings of the various Ordnance boards since 1863. Neither did Messrs. Wiard and Hubbell confine themselves to an explanation of their respective plans, but went on at considerable length to advise the officers of the Ordnance Department. Senator Logan stated that the committee was not organized to hear grievances, but to examine plans and models for guns. The committee appointed to meet on Saturday to hear other inventors. Gen. Benét and other officers of the Ordnance Department will also probably appear at the next meeting. After next week Senator Logan proposes to have more frequent meetings of the committee in order that they may be enabled to make a report on the subject by the time the Fortification Bill comes over from the House.

Mr. Forney, Chairman of the Sub Committee on the Fortification Bill says the bill which he will report in a few days, will cover about the same appropriations as that of last year.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is the only one of the military and naval committees of the two Houses that held a meeting this week. The others made attempts to get together, but failed to secure a quorum. The Naval Committee on Wednesday did not get a quorum, but the members present discussed informally the subject of guns, torpedoes, and other war material. They met again on Thursday with a tolerably fair attendance. Discussion was resumed on the subject of ordnance, and it was finally decided to report a resolution to the House authorizing the President to appoint five persons who shall constitute a board, who shall report to Congress which of the Navy-yards owned by the Government has the best location and is best adapted for the establishment of a Government foundry for the manufacture of ordnance adapted to modern warfare, the cost of all necessary buildings, tools, implements, etc., necessary to be used in the manufacture thereof, including the cost of a steam hammer of not less than one hundred tons weight; and that he be directed to report to Congress the findings of said board as early as practicable.

On Jan. 5, the committee formulated the following recommendations for construction of vessels of war: 1 steam cruising vessel between 5,000 and 6,000 tons displacement to cost \$2,700,000; 1 steam vessel of not less than 4,000 tons displacement, with highest attainable speed, to be cased with wood, full steam power, and not less than two-thirds sailing power, to be armed with breech-loading rifle cannon of not less than 8-in. calibre, and ten rifle cannon of not less than 6-in. with machine guns, to cost \$1,576,854; 3 steam cruisers not under 2,500 tons displacement, each with full steam power and not less than two-thirds sailing power, armed with rifle cannon or machine guns, to cost \$3,093,675; 1 dispatch boat or clipper, with an average speed of 15 knots, armed with rifle cannon and 4 revolving machine guns, to cost \$46,000; 1 cruising torpedo boat 100 feet long, \$380,000, all of said vessels to be constructed of steel and to be provided with steel armor, providing the Advisory Board and Secretary of the Navy so determine. The committee recommends that half of these be built in government navy-yards, and other half by contract.

In response to a Senate resolution inquiring about the reports of naval officers upon the Revenue Marine Service, the Secretary of the Navy reported Dec. 19. The resolution asked for "a copy of the order or orders under which the reports were prepared, stating the authority of law under which such order or orders were issued, and also that he inform the Senate whether any of the vessels of the Revenue Service, the stations of the Life Saving Service, or the marine hospitals were inspected by any naval officer, and whether in making such inspection and reports the naval officers gave any opportunity for the officers in charge of such vessels, stations, or hospitals to make any statement or remark, and whether the Treasury Department gave consent that the services under its control should be inspected and reported upon by naval officers." Mr. Chandler's reply was that no written orders were given by the Navy Department for the preparation of the information and suggestions, but such orders were given orally by the Secretary of the Navy, not "in pursuance of any express authority of law, but in order to enable the head of the Navy Department to perform his duty of reporting to the President and the Congress his opinions concerning all matters connected with the Naval establishment and his recommendations for its improvement."

He quotes from his report what he said regarding the Revenue Marine and Life Saving and the Marine and Naval Hospital Services, prefixing these remarks: "No vessel of the Revenue Service or station of the Life Saving Service or marine hospital was inspected or visited by any of the officers who arranged the facts, statistics, and suggestions which were submitted with the report of this department, nor by any other person by the direction or with the knowledge of the Secretary; but the same were prepared from public documents and general sources of information. Possibly a slight exception to this statement may be required for the reason that in September last an officer of the Navy, under orders on other business to New York and Boston, was ordered to stop at New Bedford, and was orally directed to there visit the Revenue Marine school ship, and did so visit it during the vacation, and conversed with the officers in charge, but made no written report. No consent from the Treasury Department for this casual

visit to a public institution, open to every citizen, was deemed necessary or obtained; no discourtesy to the head of that department was conceived or committed, nor did the visit to any appreciable extent affect the facts or opinions submitted to the President and the Congress by the head of this department, those opinions having been entertained for many years, and having been first formed by reason of public service in the Treasury Department."

The Secretary of the Navy on the 2d inst. communicated to Congress the condition of the current appropriation for "general maintenance," yards and docks, at the yards. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was \$220,000. The expenditures and liabilities to Dec. 31 amounted to \$195,295.49, leaving a balance of \$24,704.51. By dispensing with all work in the yards, and providing only for absolute requisites for keeping open the yards, this may last until Feb. 5, 1883. To keep them open until March 31 will require \$38,910. This appropriation is recommended, as it will be inexpedient to close any yard before March 31. To keep all open until June 30 will require an appropriation of \$64,083. If four or five be closed March 31, \$32,041 will keep open the others until June 30. The estimated monthly expenditures for yard maintenance on the lowest basis are \$18,898. Congress reduced the appropriations for the civil establishment and general maintenance one-half. The employees in civil establishment have been reduced to correspond, but it has not been found practicable to reduce one-half the expenses for coal, gas, and for watchmen and firemen to care for public property. Reductions have been made gradually. The Commission examining the yards cannot report before March 4. The Department does not deem the actual closing of any yard before March 31 as advisable. On that day such action as the observance of existing law may require, or as Congress may by new legislation direct, will be taken. The Secretary doubts, in view of the appropriations made for construction, engineering and ordnance, if it is wisest to compel him to close some of the yards where these large appropriations are to be used—all for the sake of \$25,000 a month.

He considers it not clearly to the advantage of the service, nor economy to the Government, to carry on repairs of ships on present plans in the seven large yards. But if any are to be closed, Congress should so specifically direct, or require that determination to be made by the Department upon the report of the present Commission. The Secretary prefers the former method, but he will assume any responsibility that may be clearly imposed by Congress. It is, however, decidedly preferable to base whatever action is to be taken upon grounds of general economy and policy, and not on the mere unwillingness of the Government to pay for water, gas, fuel, lights and watchmen.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL DEBATES.

The discussion of the Army appropriation bill continuing in Committee of the Whole, on January 3 Mr. Upson obtained unanimous consent to have the following substitute for the pending amendment offered by Mr. Brown (relating to the Pay Department), printed in the report of the debate:

Provided further, That the President of the United States shall, at the earliest period practicable, retire, under and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, all paymasters or officers in the Pay Department of the United States Army incapable of performing the duties of his or their office, or incapacitated for active service; and such retirement shall not be prevented, limited or restricted by any act of Congress in force at the date of the approval of this act.

And provided further, That there shall be no more appointments to the grade of major in the Pay Department of the Army until the number of majors in that department shall have been reduced by death, retirement, resignation, dismissal, or other cause below forty.

And provided further, That in future appointments in the grade of major and paymaster shall be made from the captains in the line of the Army.

Mr. Upson—Mr. Speaker, under the first provision of the substitute, the number retired will be four or five; under the second provision the paymasters in the Army will be gradually reduced, as it is believed, without detriment to the service, say from ten to twenty-five; and by the last provision subsequent appointments are to be made from the line of the Army, which it is believed will tend materially to lessen the increase in the officers of the Army. When the whole reduction occurs it will lessen the expenses of the Pay Department nearly \$800,000 annually, as will appear from the following statement:

List Showing the number of Paymasters who will go out of the Pay Department under the operation of the act of June 30, 1882, from January 1, 1883, to June 30, 1896, and the saving made each year, provided no more Paymasters are appointed until after the number of majors is reduced to twenty-five.

Year in which Vacancies Occur.	No. retiring	Saving	Total Saving
1883.....	1	\$5,117 26	\$5,117 26
1884.....	1	5,867 26	10,984 52
1885.....	1	5,867 26	16,851 78
1886.....	1	5,867 26	22,719 04
1887.....	2	11,734 52	34,453 56
1888.....	3	17,601 78	52,055 34
1889.....	1	5,867 26	57,922 60
1890.....	1	5,867 26	63,789 86
1891.....	2	11,734 52	75,524 38
1892.....	1	5,867 26	81,391 64
1893.....	1	5,867 26	87,258 90
1894.....	4	23,469 04	110,727 94
1895.....	5	29,396 30	140,124 24
1896.....	5	17,951 78	158,076 02
	26	144,431 50	708,049 14

On the 3d, the debate proceeding:

Mr. Upson—Under my proposed amendment, as I understand it and intended it, upon the retirement of these officers, some five in number, no new appointment is to be made until the whole number of paymasters is reduced to forty, and all subsequent appointments are to be made from the line of the Army. There are now fifty paymasters with the rank of major. Under my amendment no more appointments will be made until the number is reduced to forty.

Mr. Butterworth—The amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Browne] has been accepted by the committee and is therefore now a portion of the bill. The amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Upson] certainly will be an increase of expenditures over that, and it also may be said that it is not germane to it.

Mr. Sparks—As the bill now stands, without amendment, provision is made for the appointment of fifty majors from civil life. I want to get rid of that. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Browne] is making an effort to get rid of it by his amendment, which I shall approve if I cannot get a better one. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Upson], by his amendment, which I think is a better one, seeks to get rid of the fifty majors in the Army appointed from civil life. The officers, under his amendment, will be appointed from the line—from officers already in official station and already being paid. It will, therefore, to that extent be a reduction of expenditures. The gentleman from Indiana, by his amendment, transfers the Pay Department to the Quartermaster's Department. The difference, therefore, between the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana and that of the gentleman from Texas is about this: The gentleman from Texas proposes to keep the Pay Department as a distinct, separate department, managing that particular branch of the service as it now exists, but does away with all appointments from civil life, and provides that the appointments shall hereafter be made exclusively from the Army, in which I might state (by way of argument) there is a great abundance of superfluous officers. The trouble in this House ever since I have been here has been how to get rid of this superabundance of officers.

It is regarded as a hardship to turn them out into the world. They having been educated for a particular purpose we wish to keep them in service, but we wish also to give them something to do, and in this connection I direct the attention of the committee to the fact that we have made provision that they shall be employed as teachers in certain of the universities and colleges of the country. We have also provided a retired list, and in various ways have attempted to provide for their employment so as to retain them in the service upon some basis that the country may recognize as just to them as well as economical to the Government. This amendment proposes to dispense with civil appointments and would, of course, retrench expenditures substantially to the extent of the whole pay of the paymasters of the Pay Department, for the duties under it will be performed by men already in service and under pay. The amendment of the gentleman from Indiana does the same by transferring the duties of paymasters over to officials in the Quartermaster's Department who are also in service and under pay of the Government. I prefer the amendment of the gentleman from Texas as more simple, equally inexpensive, and less revolutionary in its character.

The amendment of Mr. Upson was ruled out on a point of order, and then the amendment of Mr. Browne (which we gave last week) was agreed to, 111 to 36. An amendment to come in at the close of Mr. Browne's amendment was agreed to, it being: *Provided*, That disbursing officers shall be required to give bond with sufficient sureties in such amount as the Secretary of War may direct and approve.

Mr. Upson then introduced an amendment which, with his remarks thereon we give elsewhere.

And provided further: That it shall not be lawful for an officer on the active list of the Army to be employed by any corporation or individual under pay or emolument.

Mr. Butterworth—I understand that officers on the active list are assigned as instructors to certain colleges. Now, this provision, it seems to me, would prevent such assignment.

Mr. Holman—I would be willing to accept that as a modification of my amendment. They do not receive any compensation when assigned as such instructors beyond what they draw from the Government.

Mr. Calkins—The only persons I know in the Army who are employed by corporations or individuals are those officers who are assigned to various colleges in the United States, performing duty as instructors there with the consent of the Government. For instance there is one in Chester, Pennsylvania, who is not upon the retired list but on the active list, and who is assigned to duty in a private college. If there is any case known to my colleague of an officer in the Army who is otherwise employed I should like to have him state it to the House.

Mr. Randall—It is that an officer of the Army on the active list, lieutenant and commissary, is now employed, or has been until recently, and I think is yet, by the Pullman Palace Car Company, and is drawing pay from the Government.

Mr. Calkins—I believe I am in possession of information which is correct. It is this, that Lieut. Trout has been examined by the board for being placed on the retired list and has been found incapacitated from performing active duty in the field; and while he is waiting for a vacancy on the retired list he has accepted from the Pullman Car Company light work that he may be able to support his family. That is, I am informed, the case to which the gentleman referred in his remarks.

Mr. Holman—I rise for the purpose of withdrawing the proposition, stating at the same time that the evil complained of is manifestly one of large proportions,

and I trust the result of this discussion will be seen in the discontinuance of this practice in the future by the War Department.

On motion of Mr. Ryan the following proviso of the bill, after debate, was stricken out: *Provided*, That hereafter all officers now on the retired list, or who may hereafter be retired from active service, except in the case of the General of the Army, shall be borne on the rolls of the Army, and shall receive the pay now provided by law as of the rank they actually held in the Army at the date of their retirement."

The discussion was renewed on Thursday, and was entirely devoid of interest. Some minor amendments were offered and were ruled out on points of order without discussion, excepting that offered by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio. This was an amendment purporting to have in view a more clear construction of the law respecting what is known as "technical deserters." Mr. Blackburn said that Butterworth's amendment would send to the pension roll every deserting soldier. A vote was not taken on the amendment on its merits, for it was ruled out on a point of order.

The rest of the day was spent in discussion relative to the compensation for Army transportation on subsidized railroads, involving merely the question of the proper price to be paid, and the bill was then passed with the amendments hereto noted. The bill will be taken up in the Senate next week.

THE NEED FOR THE ARMY.

DURING the discussion of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House on the 30th Mr. Upson, of Texas, after introducing an amendment increasing the number of contract surgeons and hospital matrons provided for from 50 and 160 respectively to 100 and 175, said:

Mr. Chairman, while I do not claim or aspire to be a special champion of the Army, I frankly confess that I feel a deep interest in its welfare and in the promotion of its efficiency and usefulness. The active interest I have manifested in matters concerning the Army which are now pending before the committee and which have from time to time been brought before Congress since I have been a member of this body arises in a great degree from the fact that for upward of a quarter of a century I have resided in a frontier district, where during that time a good portion of the Army has been stationed, and where I have witnessed its faithful services in the protection of the lives and property of my people.

From practical observation and personal experience I have learned much of the importance and necessity of a well-disciplined, well-regulated, well-appointed army at this time, particularly to our frontier people; and I know something of its present wants and requirements, which I feel in duty bound to aid in providing for within the bounds of reason and a wise economy to the extent of my humble abilities. Silence on my part at the passage of a measure which I believe would cripple or materially impair the usefulness and efficiency of the Army would be inexcusable and deserve the outspoken condemnation of the people I have the honor to represent on this floor.

Furthermore, who is so forgetful of the mobs and riots and of the open defiance and violent resistances of civil authorities which have occurred in this country in the past, requiring the military power of the Government, through the "regulars" of the Army, to suppress, and to restore law and order and give protection to life and property, as to jeer at, or to deny the necessity of, a standing army?

In the future, as in the past, the heavens may be lighted by the fires and made lurid with the smoke of our inflamed cities, whose peaceful hums of business and merry laughs of sport and pleasure may be drowned in the wild yells and mad curses of infuriated mobs, mingled with the frantic cries of alarm and the pitiful shrieks of distress, when the sound of the approaching soldier's quick and firm tramp, with the word of martial command ringing out loud and clear along the aligned panopied ranks, would bring joy and gladness to the hearts of a helpless and terror-stricken people. Then the services of the gallant soldier in the time of peace would be recognized and appreciated; his bronzed cheek would be lighted up with the proud satisfaction of having protected his grateful countrymen, and then showers of blessings, and not sneers, would be poured out on the American Army.

The communistic and socialistic mutterings of human slaughter, spoliation, and outlawry, under the guise of "labor strikes" and reforms for the protection of the poor, excited and encouraged by mouthing demagogues and charlatanical patriots and philanthropists by the cries, "down with bloated bondholders, moneyed aristocracies, grinding monopolies, soulless corporations, corrupt rings, and pampered millionaires," are unmistakable warnings of impending internal dangers to the peace and good order of society; to the security and rightful enjoyment of property; to our liberties and free institutions; which, perchance, may be averted or crushed out only, through a well organized and supported army, manned and officered by freemen, prepared, ready and willing to maintain lawful authority, and to defend the rights and liberties of the people.

Can this be said to be an overdrawn picture in view of the dangerous sentiments to public utterance is almost daily given, and the lawless scenes which are of frequent occurrence all over the land? One of the leading daily papers published here at the capital of this great country in its issue of December 30, 1882, contained the following dispatch, which is but one of the many evidences of the coming storm of fanaticism and lawlessness, namely:

CHICAGO, December 29.

Herr Johan Most delivered a most outspoken socialistic speech in the northwestern portion of the city last night. He said that when the people got the upper hand they stopped killing. The only thing to be done was to keep on killing. People here must kill, must open banks and stores and help themselves to whatever they wanted, and bankers and

capitalists must be set to work on the streets. His talk was received with the most uproarious applause.

Thoughtful minds which love and respect law and order and have due concern for individual rights will not treat this matter with indifference and turn it aside with a "pooh-pooh," as the idle ravings of some impracticable visionist, or the wild ravings of some harmless crank.

To maintain the purity and supremacy of civil authority and preserve the rights and liberty of the individual, as against outlawry, under whatever name, as well as against the power and influence of the corrupt combinations and uses of capital, is the greatest and most serious problem of the day and the most difficult of a successful solution.

These utterances may not be in accord with the popular tendencies of the day, but I believe them well-founded and timely. And let it be remembered that the loudest proclaimers for the rights and liberties of the masses and the most servile followers of public opinion and clamor are not always the real or the truest friends of the people and good government; nor are the greatest pretenders to purity, honesty, equality and fidelity always the most spotless, upright, equitable and faithful.

The evidences of the necessities of our maintaining an Army are constantly occurring. The Pittsburg riot is too fresh in the minds of the whole country to require recital for remembrance, when the State militia, helpless to restore order or check the infuriated mob, were forced to flee the city and seek safety by flight into the country, and when the United States regulars, called in from the distant frontier, were required to stop the scenes of blood and save that great city, with its vast wealth, from destruction.

Only a few weeks since, just across our Mexican border, and within 100 miles of our military posts, Fort Bliss, 75 Mexican citizens were massacred by savage Indians, and ere another moon the same savages, or other wild tribes of Indians, may raid our frontier and commit a like outrage upon American citizens. But a few days ago our Army was called upon to suppress an insurrection or bloody conflict in the Indian Nation.

Is there a thoughtful, intelligent man rendered so enchained non-combative by the sweet and delusive strains of peace or so blinded by the advanced state of our civilization, or made so submissive to insult, abuse and blows by the Christian rule, "turn the other cheek also," as to believe that we will know war no more? Who can tell when the sounds of hostile guns will again reverberate along our shores? When the American people will again be called "to arms" to assert their nation's rights or vindicate their national honor.

The unerring history of the nations of the world, in times of peace and war, tells us that common prudence and foresight demand that if we would command the respect of foreign powers and preserve our rights, independence and honor we must keep pace with the art and science of war and maintain an army. It would be gross stupidity and recklessness to forget or be unmindful of the stern lessons which experience and observation have taught us. May we not profit by the illustrious example of our mother country?

The English army has been the glory, the life preserver, the great aggrandizer of the English nation. It has made her, in the eloquent language of Mr. Webster, "A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

I do not charge intentional hostility to the Army upon any one; but I do say that in my candid judgment, whether from ignorance of facts, a false or mistaken economy, or other cause, there are provisions in this bill which if enacted into a law will seriously cripple the operations, disarrange the management, and impair the efficiency of the Army, besides causing extra and unnecessary expenses and deficiencies, and may tend to bring it into disrepute, which can be and should be avoided.

In the new legislation proposed in this bill, as to the Pay, Subsistence, and Medical Departments of the Army, of which I particularly complain, that rule has not been complied with in letter or in spirit, but directly violated, and the Military Committee, to which such matters should have been referred, and its action awaited before the Appropriations Committee took cognizance of the same, has been wholly ignored. There may be precedences, established by the Appropriations Committee itself, for this action; if so, they are not the rules of this House, and should not be regarded as authority for such legislation. As one member of the Committee on Military Affairs, I here enter my unqualified protest against such an assumption on the part of the Committee on Appropriations.

Among the very objectionable features of this bill is the provision covered by my amendment, which reduces the contract surgeons of the Army from one hundred and twenty-five, now allowed by law, to fifty in number. In view of the contemplated reduction of the number of military posts, and the hoped-for lessening of Indian hostilities, of which there is no certainty, it is possible that the interests of the service may warrant a reduction of contract surgeons to one hundred, but not below that number. The propriety, however, of that reduction is somewhat questionable, yet I am willing that the doubt should be given in favor of "economy, retrenchment, and reform," so much desired and in regard to which there is spasmodically so much party and individual emulation at this time. Unquestionably true and genuine economy in the administration of the affairs of the Government as well as in private affairs—and I may say in a much higher degree in the former—should be our earnest study and aim, but forced economy, or what is often done under the name of economy, is frequently the worst kind of extravagance.

Mr. Robinson, of New York—I did not intend to speak upon this bill, but the remarkable speech of my

friend from Texas [Mr. Upson] provokes me to say a few words.

I hardly know how to designate his speech, whether as a eulogy upon our own Army or upon the English. I do not yield to my friend from Texas nor to any one else in admiration of the American soldier. Much as I admire the present officers of our Army, I am not blind to the fact that we may have too much of a good thing. We have too many military men for the work we have for them to do. We have seen it stated that some of our Army officers have recently been trotting around after the representatives of monarchy. I am not sure whether they have been wearing the uniform of the American soldier or have been clad in the kilt of Argyle, but if this be all the employment we have for our distinguished officers we had better reduce their number.

Still, I do not desire to cut down the Army or interfere with its present standing. I would like to begin at the foundation and prevent too many additions, so that, without interfering with the present officers, their number might be reduced for the future, and the rank and file cut down to a more reasonable number for our American peace establishment.

But I have risen not so much to speak upon our own establishment as to enter my protest against the eulogy of English systems. I am alarmed at the inroads of English ideas, too rapidly spreading over this part of the country, and which now seems to have invaded even Texas. (Laughter.) Why this eulogy of the British army from so worthy a representative of republicanism as the gentleman from that glorious empire republic of the Southwest? Why this praise of England's drum-beat circling the world, as if it was a matter to be proud of? Wherever that drum-beat is heard it is the sound of despotism and the death-knell of liberty. (Applause.)

Is it desirable to increase or magnify our Army till we come in this respect to rival or equal England in ability to silence the voice of the people at the point of the bayonet and the sweep of the sword? There is no need of the fears of the gentleman from the teaching of communism, and no reason why, through fear of this bugbear, we should inflict upon ourselves a system under which ambitious men and embryo despots, with a large standing army at their command, might crush the liberties of the people and destroy their rights.

Mr. Upson—I do not want to interrupt the gentleman, but I wish to correct him. I do not wish to increase the Army, but simply to prevent its being destroyed.

The amendment of Mr. Upson was not agreed to.

BUREAU OF MERCANTILE MARINE.

H. R. 7158, to establish a bureau of mercantile marine in the Navy Department, introduced in the House this week by Mr. Harris, reads: That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Navy shall have charge and supervision of the execution of all laws relating to the mercantile marine of the United States, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties that are now by law or by custom exercised or performed by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the registry, enrollment, and license of vessels, the regulation of steam vessels, and the shipment of seamen: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect or impair the powers conferred or the duties devolved by the laws of the United States upon the accounting officers of the Treasury Department in relation to the adjustment and control of accounts and disbursements.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Navy shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which are now exercised or performed by the circuit courts of the United States in relation to the appointment and removal of shipping commissioners and to the regulation of shipping offices.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act there shall be established in the Navy Department a bureau of mercantile marine.

Sec. 4. That the chief of the bureau of mercantile marine shall be appointed from the list of officers of the Navy not below the grade of commander in the same manner and under the same provisions as other chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department. He shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, all executive duties relating to the mercantile marine which are or which may be hereafter placed under the supervision of the Navy Department.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department such clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as perform the duties over which supervision and control is given by this act to the Secretary of the Navy, as also the clerks and other persons employed under the laws of the United States in the several bureau or offices which are transferred by this act to the Department of the Navy, as well as the records appertaining to the said offices or bureaus.

Sec. 6. That the annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, prepared in accordance with sec. 340 R. S. of the United States, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shall hereafter be prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Mercantile Marine, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7. That there shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy a board, to be known as the Mercantile Marine Board, which shall be composed of the following persons: The Chief of the Bureau of Mercantile Marine and the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, ex officio; five civilians, to be appointed by the President, among whom there shall be one experienced seaman and navigator, one ship-builder, skilled in designing and constructing vessels of wood and iron; one scientific man of eminent attainments, and two persons of special experience in commercial and maritime

affairs, and three officers of the Navy, likewise to be appointed by the President, among whom there shall be one naval constructor, one chief engineer, and one line officer, the last-named to act as secretary of the board.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Navy shall be ex officio president of the Mercantile Marine Board.

Sec. 9. That the Chief of the Bureau of Mercantile Marine shall be chairman of the board in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 10. That the Mercantile Marine Board shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December; but the Secretary of the Navy may convene the board whenever in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require it.

Sec. 11. That the Mercantile Marine Board shall consider and investigate the condition of the mercantile marine of the United States, and shall advise and assist the Secretary of the Navy in making rules and regulations for executing the laws in relation to the merchant marine.

Sec. 12. That the Mercantile Marine Board shall make a report of its investigations each year to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall forward said report to Congress, together with the testimony taken in the course of the inquiry, and such recommendations thereon as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 13. That no naval or civil officer assigned to duty by the Navy Department under the provisions of this act shall receive any additional salary therefor, except the legal allowance for mileage or travelling or other expenses, but members of the mercantile marine board, not otherwise connected with the public service, shall receive as compensation \$10 per day while actually employed, and their necessary travelling expenses.

Sec. 14. That the powers and duties relating to the registry, enrollment, or license of vessels and their advertisement for tonnage, now exercised or performed by the collectors and surveyors of customs shall hereafter be exercised or performed by the local inspectors of steam vessels; and all records relating to said registry, enrollment, and license, or to the sale, transfer, or hypothecation of vessels, now required to be kept in the offices of the collectors of customs, shall hereafter be kept in the offices of the local inspectors.

Sec. 15. That the fees paid to local inspectors for the performance of the duties specified in sec. 14 shall be the same as those now allowed by law to the collectors and surveyors of customs; but the fees for the measurement of vessels for tonnage shall not exceed \$5 for any vessel which the local board is required to inspect, or \$10 for any other vessel.

Sec. 16. That so much of section 4405 of the United States Revised Statutes as provides that the supervising inspectors and the supervising inspector-general shall assemble together as a board, and shall establish rules and regulations, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the meetings of said board are hereby repealed; and from and after the passage of this act the meetings of the said board shall be discontinued.

Sec. 17. That the Secretary of the Navy shall hereafter appoint all local inspectors and assistant inspectors, special inspectors of foreign steam-vessels, and clerks to local boards; and he shall likewise appoint in each collection district on the seaboard and the great lakes where a local board of inspectors is now established by law, an additional inspector, to be called an inspector of navigation, who shall be a member of the local board of inspectors, and who, from his experience in sea-going vessels and his knowledge of navigation shall be qualified to report on the strength and sufficiency of the equipment of vessels, the completeness and efficiency of the navigating instruments and charts supplied to the same, and to examine into the fitness of any applicant for the position of master, mate or pilot of any vessel.

Sec. 18. That the inspectors of navigation shall receive the same compensation, respectively, as is now allowed to other inspectors in the same district.

Sec. 19. That when the inspection of a vessel is completed and the inspectors approve the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the Bureau of Mercantile Marine, the same as is now required by law to be made to the collector of customs; but all such inspections shall include, in addition to the examination now required by law, an examination of the vessels' equipment, and of her navigating instruments and charts.

Sec. 20. That the original certificates of the inspectors shall be retained on file in the Bureau of Mercantile Marine, which shall furnish three certified copies thereof to the master or owners of the vessel therein named.

Sec. 21. That the inspection of passenger vessels now made by inspectors of customs in accordance with sec. 4264 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall hereafter be made by the local inspectors of steam vessels, who shall sign such reports as are now required to be signed by the collectors of customs.

Sec. 22. That any qualified commissioned officer of the Navy may be detailed or appointed as supervising inspector general, supervising inspector, local inspector, or assistant inspector of steam vessels, or special inspector of foreign vessels, whenever a vacancy may occur.

Sec. 23. That at all places where local boards of inspectors are authorized by law marine offices shall be established, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and such offices shall be occupied by the local inspectors and shipping commissioners; but no expense shall be incurred, nor shall any person be employed in any marine office, except with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Leave is granted Major Frederick Van Vleet, 10th Cav., for four months. The leave of Lieut. Stanton A. Mason, 4th Cav., is extended one month. The resignation of conditional Cadets Douglas H. Kincaid and Geo. H. T. Holloway have been accepted (S. O. W. D., Jan. 4.)

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE AMERICAN TEAM FOR WIMBLEDON—1883.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
102 William street, New York.

RETURN INTERNATIONAL MATCH—1883.

To Military Sharpshooters in the National Guard of the United States:

The return match will take place at Wimbledon in July, 1883, during the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain.

Rifles Recommended to Competitors.—The special committee having in charge the recommendation of a suitable arm for preliminary and actual use, have concluded, after careful experiments, to recommend to competitors the Brown military rifle (new model), as approved by the National Rifle Association; the Remington military rifle (new model) as approved by the National Rifle Association. The committee are, however, to continue their investigations until a weapon is produced that shall represent the highest possible shooting capacity, equal or superior to those recommended for practice prior to the match.

Ammunition.—At an early day the National Rifle Association will issue a circular giving information connected with ammunition loading, lubricants, bullets, powder, shells and allied topics.

Qualification Scores for final Competition.—165 or over out of a possible 200. At the six distances prescribed in the conditions of the International Military Match, 35 or over at 200, 500 and 600 yards; 80 or over at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

State Trophies.—The adjutant generals of the various States will be requested to officially recognize the match, as in the first competitions, by offering a prize to all who succeed in winning a place on the Wimbledon team.

Regulations for the Selection and Government of the American Team.

1. Each State or Territory, including the District of Columbia, desiring to be represented on the team, is requested to establish competitions at such place or places as its military authorities may prescribe for the selection of proper competitors to represent it, such competitions to be open only to members of its uniformed National Guard or Militia, who have been such since January 1, 1883.
2. Each of such competitions should consist of seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards each, constituting the first stage; at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards each, constituting the second stage; the two stages may be fired on the same or on different days. Creedmoor targets to be used.
3. Weapon, any military breech-loading rifle within the rules agreed on in regard to match.
4. Position—standing at 200 yards, prone at 500 and 600; any at the others.
5. No sighting shots to be allowed; no cleaning except between ranges.
6. All competitors who, taking the best three scores made in any one of these competitions, shall average at least 165 points out of a possible 200; not less than 85 at 200, 500 and 600 yards, or less than 80 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards shall be qualified to compete at Creedmoor to represent their respective States.
7. In May or June, on dates which will be hereafter announced, four competitions will be had at Creedmoor by the competitors representing the several States. On the conclusion of these competitions eight competitors making the highest scores will be selected by aggregating their best three scores in these competitions. The Board of Directors will then select, either from the other competitors or from riflemen of known skill who may or may not have shot in any or all of the competitions, eight additional marksmen. From among the sixteen so chosen, a team of twelve and two reserves will be finally selected by the Board of Directors.
8. The Board of Directors will decide whether any of these competitions shall be postponed on account of weather or other reasons; should it be necessary, they will name another day.
9. The captain of the team will be selected by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, under their direction. He shall have the management of the team, and prescribe the rules for its government and practice, including the decision as to the selection of the twelve who shall finally shoot in the match.
10. Each person entering for the competitions at Creedmoor shall be required to produce a certificate from the Adjutant-General of his State, stating that he is, and has been since Jan. 1, 1883, a member in good standing of its uniformed National Guard or militia, and is a proper person to represent his State on the team.
11. Each competitor so entering shall subscribe to the following: I desire to compete for a place on the American Military Team to represent the United States in the International Match of 1883, and hereby agree to conform to the conditions prescribed for the selection of said team. If a successful competitor I hereby pledge my word to shoot in the match, and will, in addition, perform such practice and submit to such discipline and government as the captain of the team shall direct.
12. All persons authorized to compete in the final competitions for the selection of the team shall have the free use of the range at Creedmoor for practice for two weeks prior to such competitions.
13. Any person selected in accordance with the foregoing regulations may be suspended for lack of proficiency, misconduct, or other proper cause, by the Board of Directors or the captain of the team.
14. Notice should be given to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association by May 1, by such of the States and Territories as intend to be represented, stating the number of the competitors they propose to send, and names.
15. In case any State or Territory shall neglect to hold a competition for the selection of members of its National Guard to represent it on the team, any member of such National Guard and militia, who shall make the average above prescribed, shall, upon forwarding to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, on or before May 1, a copy of such scores, certified by an officer of such National Guard, and producing the requisite certificate from the Adjutant-General of his State, be entitled to enter the final competitions at Creedmoor.
16. Members of the team and reserve will be required to use such rifle or rifles and ammunition as shall be ordered by the Board of Directors.

SPECIAL RULES AGREED ON AS TO RIFLES.

(From Regulations N. R. A. of Great Britain, but omitting irrelevant matter, etc.)

"M. B. L."—Military Breech-Loaders.

Military Breech-Loaders, not of government pattern, but complying with the following conditions:

To be fitted with an arrangement for fixing sword or other bayonet.

Weight.—Not to exceed, without sword or other bayonet, 9 lbs. 4 oz.

Length.—From 48 inches to 55 inches, measured from the muzzle to the butt, when placed vertically on the ground.

Stock.—Sufficiently strong for service purposes, and fitted with a metal cleaning rod, and swivels for a swing (without pistol grip).

Sights.—Backsight, to be attached to the barrel in front of the lock, inflexible wind-gauge permitted; graduations on the flap only; the sliding bar to be with or without permanent vertical lines or apertures, and its upper edge either straight or with a notch; the outside measurement of the part on which the flap or leaf rests must not exceed one inch. Foresight to be of government pattern, called "barley corn." (Regular military foresight as used by the U. S. Government or States.)

Sights.—May be temporarily blackened or whitened. Backsight may be tilted forward or back, and may be supported at the necessary angle by any extemporized means; the sliding bar may be reversed, and may be used on either side of the uprights. Temporary marks or lines of any kind, removable at pleasure, detached "verniers" or "sight elevators" may be used.

Pull of Trigger.—Minimum, 6 lbs.

Stock.—No pad or shoe for the heel-plate of the butt.

Ammunition.—Where military breech-loaders are used, the bullet must be inserted in the cartridge-case, not less than 2-3 (two-thirds) of the diameter of the bore, and no part of the charge is to be inserted at the muzzle.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

Gov. Cleveland in his inaugural message thus refers to the National Guard:

Under the policy recently inaugurated the National Guard has been reduced to four divisions, eight brigades, fifteen regiments, one battalion, and forty separate companies of infantry, and seven batteries of artillery, comprising in the aggregate 11,638 officers and enlisted men. The changes made during the year comprise the disbandment of separate companies in Wyoming, Orleans, and Madison Counties. A separate company in Chautauque County, the mustering out of which had been included in the orders incident to the general reorganization of the force, has been retained. On the 1st day of July last a camp of instruction was established near Peekskill, which was maintained until the 4th day of August. Six regiments were consecutively ordered to this camp, remaining there from five to eight days each. If, as the result of this inaugural encampment seems to indicate, the usefulness of the National Guard can be thereby promoted, with a reasonable expenditure of money, I am of opinion that a sufficient amount should be appropriated annually to permit at least a part of the force to receive the advantages of this new feature of military instruction. With the reduction of the number of men enrolled the efficiency and discipline of the force becomes a matter of the first importance; and I trust that all legislation on the subject, as well as the administration of the military affairs of the State, will be in that direction.

The views expressed are reasonably sound, and if carried out may result in improvements in the guard, which, as the JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed out, are absolutely necessary. We would particularly recommend the continuation of annual encampments, the benefits of which cannot be overestimated; the speedy passing of a revised, satisfactory, code, and some provision by which more competent company officers can be secured. Our drill reports show the lamentable state of affairs in this respect, and improvement cannot be thought of until the matter is thoroughly taken in hand at Albany and an efficient system of examination devised. The best remedy is to carry out the programme of the late Administration in regard to the institution of a school for officers. The JOURNAL has called attention to the necessity of an institution of this sort, and until it is established the majority of our regiments will remain in their present hopeless and helpless condition under the mismanagement of company officers who have not the faintest idea of the purpose for which they wear their shoulder straps.

SKIRMISHING IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ONE of the most singular facts shown in the report of the Inspector-General of New York is the slight attention that is paid to this important part of the tactics by the separate companies in the State. A perusal of the report will show that in the majority of cases there is no instruction of this sort mentioned, while in nearly all the commands where skirmishing took place it is reported as "bad." One would naturally suppose that companies organized and drilling in the country towns and villages where facilities for this sort of instruction, and excelling therein, are close at hand and easily accessible, this opportunity would readily be seized by enterprising officers, and that the battalions in the cities, who have generally to march or be transported large distances to obtain ground, would avoid as much as possible a drill which required so much trouble from them. Yet the contrary is the case.

We seriously recommend to all our military friends in the suburban districts attention to this part of their duties, and can assure them that a little improvement of the advantages they possess will put them far ahead of city organizations in this respect, and place them in a position where they will win deserved honor and credit as soldiers.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the office, No. 102 William street, on Jan. 2, Gen. E. L. Molinex presiding. An official communication received from the Secretary of the British Rifle Association was presented, stating that the Association agreed to the use of the wind-gauge at the International Return Match, and to the extension of the date of enlistment up to Jan. 1, and disagreeing to any front sight except the barley corn. A discussion then arose, Col. Litchfield, U. S. A., insisting that the U. S. Regulation front sight must be allowed at Wimbledon. Gen. Molinex stated that when the English team was here, Sir Henry Halford and his committee objected to the front sight used by the American team, and although it was passed by them without formal protest, the British committee desired officially to notify the Americans that this objectionable sight was the U. S. military front sight and would not be allowed at Wimbledon. Col. Litchfield said there was plainly a misapprehension as to our military fore sight, which was a serviceable military sight in every particular; had stood all the tests of service since its adoption in 1879; that it was not the sight objected to; that it had already been admitted by the Council of the N. R. A. of Great Britain, and used at Wimbledon with his own Springfield rifle by two members of the American team in 1880. He was opposed to allowing our British friends another walk over, and thought our riflemen should be heard as to some of the conditions of the coming match. To test how far the Board were willing to go in listening to objections from the other side, he moved to strike out of the English rules the authority to use apertures in the rear sight. The motion to strike out was lost, so the apertures as proposed in the Brown rifle are allowed. To save further trouble a resolution was passed, at the request of the president, directing the secretary to send to England, without delay, a pattern or sample of the fore sight in dispute, with a request to the British Association to answer definitely whether that sight would be allowed, stating at the same time that we were informed it had been used at Wimbledon in 1880. Colonel Litchfield gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution to abolish the cleaning of match rifles between shots, at all the matches of the National Rifle Association of America. The remainder of the session was devoted to the correction of a circular issued by the secretary to military sharpshooters of the National Guard of America. The annual meeting of the Association will take place at the officers' room in the 7th regiment armory, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 8 p. m. Gen. E. L. Molinex has informed his friends in the Board that under no circumstances can he be a candidate for any office in the Association, his experience of the last year having demonstrated that the duties require more time than he can afford from his business. This, he informs us, is his positive determination, and, consequently, the Association will be deprived of a president it will be hard to replace, and whom it can ill-afford to lose. The General has managed the affairs of the Association with rare tact and ability.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—Col. Richard Vose.—At the inspection of the left wing of this regiment on Tuesday, Dec. 19, the battalion was under command of Lieut.-Col. Palmer. We will here call attention to our remarks elsewhere in regard to the inspection of the 69th regiment, inasmuch as the inspector was junior to the battalion commander. Col. Vose was present, accompanying the inspector.

The strength of the companies was not at all up to the

mark, the best represented being that of Capt. Leo, which had a front of 22 files, and as regards drill and discipline, takes the same position in the left wing as Capt. Townsend's company in the right. It was quite superior to the other companies. There is not much of drill to be reported, the movements being confined to a march in column of fours, which was, however, quite creditably executed; yet there was too much rust to regain lost distances, which did not look well. There seemed to be some fault with the commands of the lieutenant-colonel, who omitted several times the preparatory command entirely, and of course the result was more or less confusion.

A guard mount, which wound up the exercises, was open to about the same criticism of that of the night before.

This wing seems to have more experienced subaltern officers than the right wing, and there appears to be generally more attention paid to duty in the companies comprising it.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. James Cavanagh.—The left wing of this regiment paraded for inspection by Major Goodwin, Inspector of 2d brigade, on Thursday evening, Dec. 7, under command of Col. Cavanagh. In regard to numbers, this wing presented an appearance superior to that of the right wing a few nights before, Co. B being best represented. The men were in fatigue uniform. The line was formed and turned over by the adjutant in too much haste; the men were not properly dressed, and in several places along the line were very much crowded, and, not having facing distance, a great deal of unsteadiness under arms was noticed, and a very ragged present was the result. Of course it is unnecessary to say that if the officers who are responsible for the proper distance of the companies had any conception of their duty the battalion would not have been placed in a predicament like this, and when we reflect on such blunders, and many of the same sort, witnessed at previous battalion turnouts of the 69th regiment, the question naturally presents itself, How do certain officers get their commissions, and how do they pass the Examining Board?

The command having been turned over to the Colonel in the same ragged manner as the right wing, the same improvement in the cadence was also noted on this occasion when the latter gave the commands, but the manner in which the pieces were generally held was wretched, and the lack of that instruction which can only be given in squad and company drill was apparent on all sides. Nor did the officers seem to be familiar with their own duties. What can be expected of men under such circumstances? All through the manual, which was decidedly imperfect in every particular, the pieces were sloping in every direction except the right one. Company officers in nearly every instance gave wrong commands, many appeared dressed in a slipshod manner, and there was a universal lack of uniformity among them in this respect. Although the order distinctly stated that the inspection was to be in fatigue uniform, there was a distressing incongruity in this respect, some wearing trousers with gold stripes, others gold belts, and others jackets, while we did not witness a single instance where clean gloves were worn.

The marching by fours was decidedly bad, particularly at the turning points, hardly a set marching straight up to the mark; but the climax was reached when at the request of the Inspector Co. E was directed to execute a skirmish drill. The company evidently lacked all instruction in this, and although it was apparent that the men were very willing to do right if they had only been taught how, the result was a wretched one. The captain seemed to think that by frantic shouting he could impress the lookers-on with the idea that he knew his business, but he failed most signally, for everybody knew very well that this state of affairs was the result of nothing but his own neglect and incompetency. It was a relief to the spectators as well as to the rest of the battalion, who were standing in place rest, when the Colonel, with a sigh, told the captain, "That will do."

A guard-mounting was ordered next, and we noticed that in spite of our criticism on the Madison Square Garden affair, and the articles which have since appeared in the JOURNAL in reference thereto, that the 1st sergeants still persisted in inspecting their details with muskets in their hands. The regiment will never do well as long as it ignores friendly hints in regard to its short-comings. The 1st sergeants during this inspection assumed a slyish stand as you please position, and lacked every bit of snap and military smartness. The details were marched on fairly, but the guard was not told off in platoons, the Adjutant did not pass around the officers and non-commissioned officers in designating their positions, but did so from the flank, after a manner which suggested that he was not sure what he was about. The officer of the day was in a dilemma; he hesitated when the guard was presented to him, and not until he had been prompted by some one did he order the guard to pass in review. The last, and the manœuvring of the drum corps were the only movements of the evening which passed off reasonably well.

There is no doubt that this regiment lacks proper company officers, and until the incompetent element is weeded out there is no show for improvements. Swearing, shouting and threatening men will only have a damaging effect, and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for the regiment.

We call attention to what is stated on page 357, Tactics, in the case of the Inspector being junior in rank to the commanding officer, which was disregarded on this occasion.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—This regiment has been directed in G. O. No. 1, of Jan. 2, 1883, to assemble in full dress (grey uniform) with helmets for review and presentation of marksmen's badges by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice, on Jan. 10, at 8 P. M. The trophy given by the veteran association to the company showing the largest percentage of recruits will also be presented on this occasion.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. F. L. Holmes and commissions of Capt. A. C. Smith, 1st Lieut. R. M. Winans, and 2d Lieut. F. P. Harron are also announced.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The last drill which we witnessed in this regiment was on Wednesday, Dec. 20, by Company E, under command of Lieut. Thurston. The company presented a very favorable showing, and, no doubt, is entitled to second place in the regiment so far as proficiency in drill is concerned. The manual was well and snappily executed, and the marching by fours excellent, the men keeping their alignments and distances perfectly, and marching squarely up to the turning point. The pieces were held at a very uniform slope, and the halt and carry were good. The advance in line was solid, the stop firm and regular, and in the platoon movements the fact was developed that the lieutenant knew how to handle his command. He was well assisted by his sergeants, the first sergeant particularly being thoroughly up in his duties. The firing, although there were some defects in detail, were admirably executed in principle.

A guard mounting concluded the drill, which was quite satisfactory, only two flaws being noticed, and these were

that the supernumeraries were not brought to attention at the proper time, and that the acting sergeant-major did not dress the rear rank and also failed to point out the division of platoons.

The whole drill showed that the company is in a very good state of efficiency, and that Lieut. Thurston is a capable and energetic instructor.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—This regiment has been ordered out for battalion drill as follows: Companies A, F, I, and K, on Monday, Jan. 15; B, E, G, and H, on Tuesday, Jan. 16. Assembly at 8 p. m. in blouses. Company commanders will turn in to the quartermaster all full dress uniform coats, shakos, pompons and epaulettes, and on or before Feb. 15, make a return of all State and regimental property (serviceable.)

The drill and reception of Company K, Capt. King, on Thursday evening, Dec. 21, was a very creditable affair and quite successful, in spite of the unfavorable weather. The hall was quite crowded. Company E, 13th regiment, Capt. Fackner, were present as guests of the evening, but made their appearance late and without arms. They marched in by two past Company K, which was drawn up in line to receive them, and then took their place among the audience. Company K had a front of sixteen files and four sergeants, and executed its movements in the same creditable manner as at the drill a week previous, which was reported in the JOURNAL. The march in column of fours was perfect as to distances and alignments, and it became apparent that the drill would turn out a good one. The fours in executing the right and left about arrived on the line like a unit, and the oblique marches were highly commendable. On right into line was also handsomely executed, the men executing the carry with much uniformity, and dressing promptly. The next movements were marches by the flank, the men turning very promptly at the command. Wheels and advances in company front were performed in a solid manner, and the drill, which included nearly all the school of the company, was a very good one from beginning to end. The only fault to be found might be in the slope of the pieces, which needs more looking after. At the conclusion of the drill Company E, 13th, was formed facing Company K. Capt. King then addressed Capt. Fackner, presenting him with a set of resolutions, drawn up by Company K, regretting the loss of Capt. Fackner, and acknowledging his endeavors to bring the company up to the highest standard while in command of it. Capt. Fackner responded, thanking Company K for this tribute of their esteem and for the invitation to the entertainment. The drill was then dismissed, after which the drum corps of the regiment rendered some ear-splitting performances for half an hour. A programme of fifteen dances was next indulged in, and the couples were going round merrily till late in the morning.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Col. E. Clark.—A correspondent writing as to the method by which the results given in the Inspector General's report were reached, says: The 22d and 23d regiments were inspected in camp, and the conclusions were determined by an intimate knowledge of all the duty performed by each organization during its term of service. This is as it should be. The 7th were ordered to the Polo Ground, but while in the way were caught in a tremendous thunder storm, and were obliged to seek shelter (half the regiment) under the Elevated Railroad tracks. There they remained an hour, many of the men being thoroughly soaked, and all considerably the worse for the droppings of oil and rust from above. There being no signs of clearing, the regiment returned by train to the Armory, and without delay were inspected. Under these circumstances the result is hardly surprising, but a two hours' examination of 800 men of one regiment seems to be absurd in comparison with a week's criticism of another. The conclusion is apparent that no figure of merit can be reliable unless determined under similar conditions.

The report refers to the manoeuvres performed, and excepts skirmishing. The General saw the 8th company go through the drill in a certainly handsome manner, but seems to have forgotten the fact. Other companies were as well prepared. When the 7th is placed other than first in the order of merit, after an examination of more than two hours, and based upon proficiency and attendance at company drills as well as parades, a knowledge of field manoeuvres, and a record of rifle practice, there will be no protest; but a long coveted opportunity to vent a little spleen could not be overlooked, and was not. It seems hardly necessary that a reference should be made to the wearing of white belts with the fatigue uniform at inspection in view of the neglect of the Inspector General to prescribe the uniform to be worn at that ceremony. I mildly protest against any figure of merit determined in the present imperfect manner.

NEW YORK.—Wm. Childs, the well known amateur athlete and a member of Co. K, 22d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., died in this city Dec. 26 from cancer in the stomach, after a long and painful illness. He was the amateur champion middle-weight boxer, which title he won at every championship meeting for a number of years past. He was also one of the famous pair-oared crew—Levien and Childs.

G. O. No. 27, A. G. O., publishes the following corrected table of the figure of merit in rifle practice, which had been published in G. O. No. 26, of 1882:

Order of Merit.	Organization.	Strength last inspection.	Number practicing.	FIGURE OF MERIT.			
				Firing in ranks.	Individual practice.	General.	
1	7th Brigade.....	861	550	66.26	47.57	56.91	
2	8th Brigade.....	765	452	68.59	44.49	56.54	
3	6th Brigade.....	668	322	69.60	35.09	52.35	
4	5th Brigade.....	1092	602	61.56	36.37	48.96	
5	2d Brigade.....	2487	1578	56.70	40.67	48.69	
6	3d Brigade.....	997	548	58.12	35.95	47.04	
7	4th Brigade.....	1460	738	58.43	28.58	43.51	
8	1st Brigade.....	1300	1125	50.21	30.05	40.13	

Here let us call attention to the great advance made in rifle practice in the past three years, the general figure of merit having risen from 18.34 in 1880, and 30.42 in 1881, to 47.69 in the present year.

Adjutant George Rand, of the 7th regiment, is ill and confined to his bed, but it is expected he will be about again in a few days.

Col. Porter, 23d regiment, has issued an order announcing the resignation of 1st Lieut. James A. Terhune after a continuous service of more than 21 years, in which he states that "during this long period Lieut. Terhune has seldom been absent from any of his duties, either regimental or company. He took part with the regiment during the late war in its several tours of active service in the field, and retired with the warm regard and high commendation of the colonel

commanding, the regrets and esteem of his comrades, and the well-merited good will and thanks of the regiment."

Co. F, 19th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will hold a series of military championship games at their armory on Jan. 30, the programme of which will be announced next week.

Nearly the whole corps of officers of the 22d regiment left for Philadelphia on the 4 p. m. train on Friday, Dec. 5, to present the 1st Pennsylvania regiment with a stand of colors, in memory of the visit of the 22d to Philadelphia in April last.

The 23d regiment closed the year with a promenade concert at the armory on Dec. 31.

The preparations for the coming ball of the 22d regiment at the Academy of Music on Jan. 30 are conducted with much energy, and it is intended that the affair will exceed in brilliancy all previous ones. The regiment is highly gratified with the favorable review of the Inspector-General.

The long talked of review of the 13th regiment by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is now definitely settled for Feb. 7, and orders announcing it have just been issued. Two wing drills and two regimental drills will take place previously.

Mr. Thomas R. Deverell, band leader of the 47th N. Y. regiment (Brooklyn) has been appointed agent for the supply of musicians to U. S. Army bands, and authorized by the War Department and Col. Shafter, superintendent, G. R. S., to communicate with regimental commanders in regard to the matter. He will soon open an office in New York.

The 47th regiment has been ordered to assemble for drill at the armory in fatigue uniform on Jan. 8, 16, and 26, at 8 p. m. Non commissioned officers will receive instruction in fatigue uniform on Jan. 11, 19, 22, and 30. A Court-martial, with Major E. F. Gaylor as president, will convene at the armory on Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The 69th regiment has been ordered to drill as follows: Alternate drills in the school of the company and the manual of arms: Co. E, school of the company, C, manual of arms, Monday, Jan. 8; I, school of the company, D, manual of arms, Tuesday, Jan. 9; B, school of the company, A, manual of arms, Wednesday, Jan. 10; G, school of the company, H, manual of arms, Thursday, Jan. 11; F, school of the company, and K, manual of arms, Friday, Jan. 12.

Until the regiment strikes tents at the State camp next summer, every member who is anxious for the welfare of his company must attend the meetings and drills in the armory at least two hours each week.

The poor attendance at company drills during the last three months has been frequently commented upon, and shows at least a lack of patriotism on the part of those who absented themselves, altogether unpardonable.

Because instruction was only given in the school of the soldier is no reason why the veteran members should absent themselves; indeed, experience has already taught us that it is necessary for every member, without regard to time of service, to practice the A. B. C. of the soldier at the beginning of each drill season.

The 32d regiment will drill on Jan. 9 and 23 in fatigue uniform.

Elections in Co. F, 7th regiment: 2d Lieut. William H. Palmer was elected 1st lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Frank Pawling, 2d lieutenant; Sergt. Frank G. Ward, 1st sergeant; Private Wallace F. Peck, 5th sergeant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

The Wooster City Guard, Co. D, 8th regiment, O. N. G., is still pushing to the front as a first class company. It is composed of the very best material, and is favored by exceptionally able line and non-commissioned officers. Last Thursday this company gave an exhibition drill and ball, and the entertainment exceeded the expectations of all. The exhibition drill lasted over two hours, and was received by the large audience with continued applause to the close. Before the drilling commenced the company was inspected by Col. A. H. Axline, A. A. G. of Ohio, accompanied by Col. A. N. Conger, 8th regiment; Capt. H. H. Brown, Co. B, Capt. C. W. Sprangle, and Lieut. Zimmerman, of Co. F, all 8th regiment. In opening ranks the rear rank halted too soon, and failed to secure a perfect alignment; in holding the boxes open two or three hands moved just enough to be noticed, and one officer threw up his sword as prescribed for a non-com. officer. With these exceptions the work was correct. Immediately after inspection Capt. J. N. Clark took the company (8 fours) through a number of moves in the school of the company, in a manner highly creditable. Capt. Clark uses the precautionary "company" too often.

The command was then turned over to 2d Lieut. C. V. Hard and went through the finest loadings and firings, by rank and file, kneeling and lying, we have ever seen; every chamber opened and closed, and every hammer clicked as one. After a short rest 1st Lieut. James A. Ogden took command and put the company through the setting up exercises, which were well done. Next came a drill in the manual and one in rapid flank and rear movements, which showed surprising skill, alike on the part of the men and Lieut. Ogden, who has no superior in the State as a company commander. The exhibition closed with a fancy and silent drill of twelve men, under Lieut. Ogden. None but well drilled men can execute such work.

Company D appeared for the first time in a new dress uniform, which is of gray cloth, trimmed after the pattern of that worn by the 7th New York—black helmet and white plume. It is the handsomest uniform in the State. After drilling, dancing was kept up until the small hours. The affair was a financial as well as social success.

The Forest City Guards, of Cleveland, gave their first annual ball last week—a pleasant affair.

There are now eight rifled pieces of ordnance in the hands of the O. N. G.,—four at Cleveland and four at Toledo.

A new military company at Canton is talked of.

The Adjutant General has received notice from the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury that the Second Comptroller has confirmed the allowance made for Ohio war claims, amounting to \$70,943.06. This sum has been passed to the credit of the State, to await an appropriation by Congress for its payment. This is in confirmation of the settlement made last winter by the State's agent, Colonel W. O. Tolford.

NEW MEXICO.—A correspondent writes: "We have now 21 companies in the Territory, six of which are unformed, including one company 60 strong, of Laguna Indians, a tribe similar to the Zunis, and these companies are distributed all over the Territory. Many of the officers do not read English, but conduct their correspondence in Spanish."

ACCORDING to the *Progres Militaire* the French officers are going to have new uniforms. The epaulettes, frock-coats and the sabre with a blade heavier than the handle, are to be suppressed; a nickel-plated sword and a golden shoulder band are to be adopted for the ceremonial dress, with the dolman (short and comfortable coat). The head-dress is not yet adopted; the képi is kept till further notice. These improved uniforms will be tried first on the 31st of the line.

LONGEVITY PAY.

The following is the opinion of the Second Comptroller in the claim of Civil Engineer Calvin Brown for longevity pay, to which we briefly alluded last week:

"It appears from the papers submitted, that at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 13, 1879, Civil Engineer Calvin Brown was appointed and commissioned as Civil Engineer, U. S. N., February 15, 1871. Prior to May 13, 1879, Mr. Brown served as a civil engineer by appointment of the Secretary of the Navy from March 30, 1852, to September 3, 1864, for which time he now claims to be credited under the act of May 5, 1882. The right of the claimant to count the time referred to depends upon his status during the period of his services. The act of March 2, 1867, vol. 14, page 490, provides for the appointment of civil engineers by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and there is no doubt of the official position of civil engineers thus appointed; but the prior services of the claimant were rendered in pursuance of an appointment or employment made by the Secretary of the Navy, and unless some existing law had provided for the appointment of an officer of this class, it was an employment only, whatever form of words may have been used. Section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution provides that, 'Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments;' but I am unable to find that Congress had ever so vested the appointment of civil engineers, or made any exceptional rule in regard to them. By the act of August 5, 1882, services cannot be counted unless they were those of an 'officer or enlisted man.' And as no authority for the appointment of such an officer is found prior to 1867, I am compelled to think the claimant was an employee during that time, and that without further legislation the claimant can only count the services rendered since the date of his present appointment. The rejection of the claim is approved."

The Second Comptroller also renders the following opinion in the case of Boatswain Joseph McDonald:

Boatswain Joseph McDonald asks that under the act of August 5, 1882, he be credited with his former services, in determining his rate of pay in his present position. His right to be so credited seems to depend upon the question whether he could have been so credited if his whole service had been continuous, and in the regular Navy. The provisions of the act of August 5, 1882, being, "And all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the regular Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the regular Navy, provided that nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the date of commission, or in the relative rank of such officers." The pay of a boatswain at and prior to the passage of the act just mentioned was, by section 1556 of the R. S., fixed at certain rates "during the first three years after date of appointment," and at certain other designated rates during the second, third and fourth "three years after such date." I think it necessary to follow that the claimant could not have been credited for the term of any services not performed as boatswain, had all said services been continuous and in the regular Navy, and that by virtue of the recent act he cannot lawfully be credited as a boatswain, except for the time in which he served in that position.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PICKET PIN says: I served one enlistment in the cavalry and participated in six campaigns, and was actually engaged three times against hostile Indians. I then re-enlisted in the infantry. What chevrons am I entitled to wear? **Ans.**—Your statement is too indefinite for us to say whether you are entitled to wear a "service in war" chevron, or a "campaign" chevron. Did we know the campaigns you could better answer. You are, of course, entitled to wear a "service" chevron for re-enlistment. See answer to "Old Soldier" in JOURNAL of Dec. 16, 1882, p. 462.

T. D. asks where there is a free eye hospital where he can have his eyes tested and examined to see if he has good eye sight or not. **Ans.** N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 218 Second Avenue, New York City.

A Know Nothing asks: (1.) Are the new war-ships that are to be built going to be built by contract labor or by day labor? (2.) And suppose the ships do not meet the requirements, either in steam, speed, or anything else, will the builder forfeit anything? (3.) Suppose they are built by contract labor, will they be as good as if built by day labor? (4.) Will the government have an official stationed at the place where the ships are built, and will everything be tested before put into the ships? **Ans.** 1. This has not yet been determined. 2. If built by a contractor, the contract contains certain requirements as to speed, etc. The Government would not be compelled to accept the vessel unless the requirements were fulfilled. There is usually a forfeiture or penalty of some kind in such contracts. 3. It is generally admitted that contract works not as good as that done by the day. 4. When vessels are built by the Government at the yards, the Naval Constructor and Chief Engineer superintend their department. When built by a contractor officers are ordered to inspect the vessel as it progresses, and to see that everything comes up to the specifications of the contract.

E. G. asks: Is there at present any vacancy in the 4th District of Maryland either for Army or Navy, or when will such a vacancy exist, and what is the manner of making application? **Ans.**—The next vacancy occurs in the 4th District of Maryland in Military Academy in 1885 and in Naval Academy next June, 1883. Application for appointment should be made to Representative from your district.

CARBON asks: What are the studies pursued by the steam engineering class, U. S. Naval Academy, and by whom are they compelled? **Ans.**—There is now no separate class of Cadet Engineers at the Naval Academy. All the students are styled "Naval Cadets," and pursue the same studies. The Academic Board prescribes the course of study and the text books to be used. In consequence of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, consolidating Cadet Engineers and Cadet Midshipmen, a new course of study had to be determined on. What this is, we cannot say. A new Academy Register will soon be issued which may throw some light on the subject.

E. B. K. asks if an enlisted man in the Army can claim his discharge at any time after twenty years service? **Ans.**—Par. 242, Army Regulations, 1881, says: "An honest and faithful service of 20 years in the Army entitles a soldier to admission to the Soldiers' Home; but application for discharge by reason of 20 years service will not be entertained unless the soldier is a fit subject for discharge on certificate of disability or upon condition he shall enter the Soldiers' Home."

BISHOP O'CONNOR, of Omaha, discoursed in St. Ambrose's Catholic Church, Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 31, upon "Sending of Catholic Missionaries among the Indians." He referred in an emphatic and condemnatory manner to what he termed the "Grant policy" in dealing with the Indians, by which the chaplains of all Protestant denominations had free access to the different tribes, but no Catholic priests were allowed to visit any of the agencies. This practice, he said, was continued under Secretary Schurz. He spoke very favorably of the measures taken by Secretary Kirkwood, through whose instrumentality the Indians under the control of the government were allowed access to ministers of every denomination, Catholic and Protestant. The sermon created quite a sensation, being wholly unexpected. At its close a large collection was taken up to be used for the sending of Catholic missionaries to the Indian agencies, opened to them through the Kirkwood policy.

LORD NAPIER, of Magdala, commander of the Abyssinian expedition, and more recently Governor of Gibraltar, has been appointed a field marshal.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"Had the majority of those who served in Egypt been landed at Varna, in 1854, and subsequently served in the trenches before Sebastopol, how many would have returned to England at the peace?" asks the London *Army and Navy Gazette*. "The greatest of all military errors is that of undervaluing the enemy; it has cost kings their thrones, generals the loss of battles, and many and many a good soldier his reputation. At no period is the error likely to crop up in so marked a manner as after conquest where it was not even necessary to consider that a check was possible. From the despatches of Lord Wolseley, we find this feeling predominated to a marvellous degree throughout the brief campaign against Arabi. But he would have been a bold and sanguine man who would have entertained similar feelings, if 5,000 German soldiers had stood behind the lines of Tel-el-Kebir, instead of a band of rebels, with the merest smattering of knowledge of the art of war."

The Russian *Invalid* announces that all the fortresses along the Russian coasts have been provided with electric light apparatus, to be able to inspect the sea and land during the night in case of war. In time of peace these apparatus will only be used for the practice of officers and men destined for that service.

A RECENT despatch from Yokohama says the Japanese army is to be increased by several infantry regiments, and the navy is also to be augmented, having been sanctioned by the Mikado Nov. 22 last.

COUNT Bylandt Rheydt, the Austrian Imperial Minister of War, is ill, and it is stated that he will resign his office as soon as he recovers.

A St. PETERSBURG despatch says: "The chief of Ordnance has ordered of Herr von Krupp, of Essen, all the guns required by the artillery reserves. The German Government raised no objection to the execution of the order."

FROM a return just issued by the British Admiralty, it appears that out of the estimated number of men whose engagements expired in March, 1881, namely, 1,494, but 280 men took their discharge from the Navy, the remainder re-engaging, either for ten years or to complete time for pension. In March, 1882, the proportions were about the same. There were 1,527 men whose time expired, and only 313 who took their discharge, the remainder re-engaging. "This speaks very well for the Navy," justly remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "and proves the service to be a comfortable one, and evidently appreciated by seamen."

In the British Army report for 1880, just published, it is stated that the total number of recruits inspected during the year was 46,103, and of these 18,794, or 407.61 per 1,000 were rejected. It is believed that most of these were driven to the recruiting office by sheer necessity. Of the number of applicants, 37,885 were laborers and husbandmen by profession, and 10,165 of these were found unfit to be soldiers.

The London *Standard* says: "The applications from offi-

cers to enter the new Egyptian Army are very numerous, and Sir Evelyn Wood, since his appointment to the command, has been inundated with letters from those who are desirous of entering the service of the Khedive. No appointments are, however, to be made from the general body of officers until Sir Evelyn Wood reaches Cairo, when he will communicate his views to the home authorities, with whom will rest the duty of selecting from among the candidates whose names are noted those most likely to carry out the duties of the position most efficiently."

THE advantages which have accrued to England from the employment of Indian troops in Egypt have given rise in France to a proposal of utilizing the Arab population of her North-African possessions for military service more extensively than has hitherto been done. It is estimated that nearly 100,000 men might be raised in Algiers and Tunis.

"With that good feeling and self-restraint which distinguish the English people in such circumstances," says an English journal, "very little has been said, in public places at least, of the part played by the Duke of Connaught in the Egyptian campaign. His appointment to the command of the Guards was an act of gross injustice to two distinguished officers, to one or other of whom the post belonged, and who in order to secure their opportunity had incurred a money charge of £3,000. A considerable portion of the men and officers of this splendid brigade also had their personal grievance, seeing that it was necessary the Royal Prince should be kept out of the range of fire, and as the commander could not stay in the rear without his men, his men had preference to stop too, and lost their share of the glory of the fight. Having condoned all this no one has a right to complain of the spectacle of the Duke of Connaught being named in the despatches alongside men like Evelyn Wood and Drury-Lowe and receiving at the hands of the Queen his medal for distinguished bravery in the field. But the feeling of half amused anger with which this little farce has been watched must find issue somewhere, and it threatens to break forth in the sacrifice of another prince who may be more safely spoken of than the son of the Queen. No one who knows Prince Teck personally—and he has a very wide circle of acquaintances in London—grudged him his little picnic to Egypt. No one quite knows what his appointment was, though it is generally understood to have been a something in the post-office. When it was made the Prince of Wales, who has a gravely humorous way of chaffing various members and connections of his family, wrote a letter to his Serene Highness congratulating him upon his appointment to an office under Mr. Fawcett, and hoped that in his new start in life he would emulate the industry and activity of his chief. Prince Teck not seeing the joke, wrote back a long letter explanatory of his position, which he desired should be known best in its military aspect. I hear from those who were in the field that Prince Teck is as gallant as he is gay, and that he really saw something of the fight when he ought to have been attending to his postal department. All this is very well, but now when the Prince receives substantial recognition in the shape of a colonelcy to one of the crack regiments there is a disposition to take the matter seriously. There are not more colonelcies than there are distinguished officers who, by hard service, have earned this prize, and some rude Radicals talk about an inquiry before it is too late and Parliament is up."

We have received from W. S. Kimball and Co., of Rochester, N. Y., a package of specimens of their famous Vanity Fair tobacco put up in various forms. We do not need to commend the manufactures of this firm, because they are already familiar to our readers, both in the Services and outside of them, and are daily tested and enjoyed by a very large part of the population.

*All ladies who may be troubled with nervous prostration, who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the morning; in whom the appetite for food is capricious and sleep at proper hours uncertain, should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of Ink can be made from them.

MARRIED.

ROSEKILL—ELLIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 28, Lieutenant WILLIAM T. ROSEKILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss JANE GRAHAM ELLIS, of Newbern, N. C.

GRESHAM—GILBERT.—At Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 20, Lieutenant J. C. GRESHAM, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss BELLE GILBERT, daughter of Colonel C. C. Gilbert, 17th U. S. Infantry.

DEERING—WHIFFLE.—At Trinity Church, New York, Tuesday, January 2, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., CHARLES W. DEERING to MARION D. WHIFFLE, daughter of General W. D. Whipple, U. S. Army.

BARTLETT—OWEN.—At Detroit, Michigan, January 5, Assistant Engineer FRANK W. BARTLETT, U. S. N., to Miss HATTIE E. OWEN.

BIRTH.

CORDUA.—At Laredo, Texas, Dec. 24, 1882, to the wife of R. F. Cordua, late a sergeant of the 2d Dragoons, a son. He is named Harney May, in honor and memory of friends of bygone years in the old 2d.

DIED.

DEVIN.—At Washington, D. C., December 31, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel JOHN D. DEVIN, Captain U. S. Army, retired.

SANDS.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, ELEANOR ANN, wife of Rear Admiral Joshua R. Sands, U. S. N., in the 54th year of her age. Interment at Greenwood December 30.

THOMAS.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, Colonel CHARLES W. THOMAS, formerly Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

SILLIMAN.—At Philadelphia, January 1, Brevet Major HENRY R. SILLIMAN, U. S. Army, retired.

MINTZER.—At Petersburg, Virginia, on Dec. 30, 1882, GRACE, youngest daughter of Julia and William A. Mintzer, Passed Assistant Engineer, United States Navy, in the sixth year of her age.

SMITH.—At Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 30, 1882, ELIZA BELL, daughter of the late Israel Smith, and grand-daughter of the late Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy.

See Advertisement of "Wilsonia" in another column.

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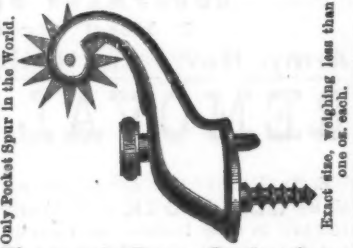
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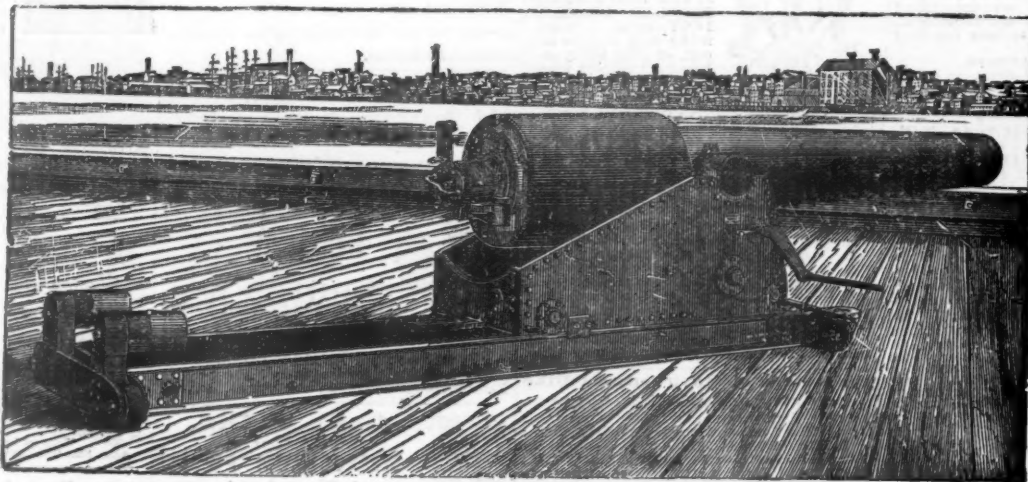
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